A DESCRIPTION Of the ISLAND of *JAMAICA*;

With the other Isles and Territories in *AMERICA*, to which the *English* are Related, *viz.*

Barbadoes,
St. Christophers,
Nievis, or Pevis,
Antego,
St. Vincent,
Dominica,
Montserrat,
Anguilla,
Barbada,
Bermudes,
Carolina,
Virginia,
Maryland,
New-York,
New England,
New-found-Land.

Taken from the Notes of Sr. *Thomas Linch* Knight, Governour of *Jamaica*; and other Experienced Persons in the said Places. Illustrated with Maps.

Published by *Richard Blome*.

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MVSEVM
BRITAN
NICVM

TO HIS
SACRED MAJESTY
CHARLES II.
King of *England*, *Scotland*, *France*, and *Ireland*, &c.

Dread Soveraign,

THIS ſmall Treatiſe, or Deſcription, of Your Majeſties Dominions and Territories in *America*,

humbly presents its self unto Your Royal Patronage, by the hands of

Your MAJESTIES most humble and obedient Subject and Servant,

Richard Blome.

THE PREFACE TO THE READER.

HAving the Favour of ſome Notes from my Honoured Friend Sir Thomas Linch Knight, about the Deſcription of the Iſland of Jamaica, whoſe Worth and Ingenuity hath lately merited from his Majeſty the Government of the ſaid Iſle; as likewiſe the opportunity of ſeveral Pa-

pers *relating to the* Affairs *and* Deſcription *of the other* Iſles *and* Territories *in* America, *wherein the* Engliſh *are concerned, which I received from the hands of ſeveral of my* Friends *who are related thereunto, I thought them very fit to be* Publiſhed. *The ſaid* Notes *and* Papers *I have digeſted into a clearer and more compendious Method; being brief* Deſcriptions *thereof, which this ſmall* Treatiſe *only aimeth at; and not to trouble the* Reader *with large and unneceſſary diſcourſes no ways proper for the Deſign in hand: for by that means, I might (by the help of a large* Print *which ſome Publiſher of* Books *call Ornamental) have put them to an unneceſſary charge in Buying, and as great a trouble in Reading. I have alſo added ſome* Maps *for*

the

To the Reader.

the more utility thereof, which were taken from the Lateſt Surveys.

Rich. Blome.

Errata.

In Page 126. Line 8. the word [*not*] to be omitted.

A NEW SURVEY, OR, Deſcription of the Iſland of *JAMAICA.*

THe Iſland of *Jamaica* lyeth betwixt the *Tropicks* in the 17. and 18. Degrees of *Northern Latitude*; and beareth from off the Iſland of *Hiſpaniola* Eaſtward, about 35. Leagues. Its Scituation.

From the Iſland of *Cuba* Northwards, about 20. Leagues.

From *Porto Bello* Southwards, about 160. Leagues.

From *Carthagena* South-easterly about 140. Leagues.

From *Rio de la Hache* in the Continent South-easterly, 160. Leagues.

The forme and Extent of the Isle.

Its Form and Extent.

It is something inclined to an Oval Forme, being from East to West 170 Miles in length; and from North to South in the midst where it is broadest about 70, it waxing narrower and narrower at both extream ends.

From East to West along the the midst of the *Isle* runns a continued Ridge of lofty *Mountains* which are full of fresh *Springs*, whence flow the many Rivers that so

ſo plentifully waters the *Iſland*, to the great refreſhment and accommodation of the *Inhabitants*.

The Soyle, Fertility, &c.

It is in moſt parts (eſpecially the north) of a rich and fat *Soyle*, being of a *blackiſh Earth*, in many places mixt with a *Clay*, and in ſome, as the ſouth Weſt *Parts*, it is of a more red and looſe *Earth*, but every where incomparable apt to produce, and liberally to anſwer the *Cultivators* coſt and paines for what is planted; being alwayes *Springing*, and its *Trees* and *Plants* never diſrobed of their *ſummer Livery*, every month being to them as our *May*, or *April*. Its Soyl, and Fertility.

Here are many *Savanas* which are intermixed with the *Hills* and *Woods*, (eſpecially in the Savanas, formerly Fields of *Indian* Maiz.

North and South parts, where are great ſtore of wild *Cattel*) which by report were ſometimes *Feilds* of *Indian Maiz*, or *Wheat*, which when the *Spaniards* became *Maſters* of the *Iſle*, they converted to *Paſture* for the feeding of their *Cattel*; bringing hither from *Spain*, *Horſes*, *Cowes*, *Hoggs*, and *Aſenegros* for a Breed, after they had deſtroyed all the *Natives*, or *Indians*, which according to calculation, did amount to about 60000. which *Cattel* did exceedingly encreaſe, witneſs the great heards of *Horſes*, and other *Cattel*, that are now wild in the *Woods*; beſides the great quantities of *Cows* that have been Killed by the *Engliſh*, ſince they became *Maſters* thereof: And theſe *Savanas* are the moſt barren, as being ſo long made uſe

of

of without Tillage; yet doth they produce ſuch great Plenty of *Graſs*, that the *Engliſh* are conſtrained oft-times to burn it up.

The Air, and Temperature.

The *Air* is here more temperate then in any of the *Caribbee Iſles*, as ſeated more Northerly, and of as mild a temperature (as to *Heate*) as any place between the *Tropicks*, being always cooled with freſh Breezes, that conſtantly bow eaſterly, and refreſhed with frequent *Showers* of *Rain*, and ſuch *Dews* that fall in the night (much quickning the growth of what is *Planted*) that it may truly be called *temperate* and healthful; and by reaſon of its continuall *Verdure* (as I have before noted) exceeding Delightful. The Air & Temperature

And it is obſerved that the weſt and eaſt *Parts* of the *Iſle* are moſt ſubject to *Raine* and *Windes*; and the *Woods* being alſo thick, and cloſe, rendreth the *Aire* leſs agreeable, then the North and South Parts, which are more plain and open, and leſs ſubject to *Raine* and *Winds*. The *Mountaines* which run along the midle of the *Iſle* from one extreame point to the other, are much Cooler then the other parts, inſomuch that oft times in the mornings there is ſmall white *Froſts*.

Huricanes not in this Iſle.

This *Iſland* is in no parts troubled with thoſe *ſtorms* of *Wind* called *Huricanes*, which all the *Caribbee Iſles* are much peſtered with, having ſomtimes by the violence of thoſe *Guſts*, their *Ships* forced out of their *Roads*; and on *Shore*, their *Houſes* blown down, and *proviſions*,

visions, &c. rooted out of the Earth.

The Weather.

The *Weather* of this *Isle* is less certain then in the rest of the *Caribbee Islands*; the most observable wett *seasons* are in *November* or *May*; there being no seemable *Winter* but by a little more *Rain*, and *Thunder*, in the winter months.

The Winter known only by Rain and Thunder

The winds here constantly blow all the day from nine in the morning easterly, and become more fresher as the *Sun* mounteth higher, by reason of which, at midd-day *Travel* or *Labour* is sufferable. But from eight at *Night* to about eight in the *Morning*, it frequently blows Westerly; and with these *Winds*, or *Breezes*, the

Veſſells get out of the *Harbours*, and ply to wind-ward.

Dayes, & Nights almoſt equal.

There is ſcarce any ſencible lengthning or ſhortning of the *Days* or *Nights*, but are almoſt alwayes of an equal length.

The Sea *ebbs* and *flowes* ſeldome above a foot.

Hurricanes are here never known, as before I have noted; nor hath any *Veſſel* been loſt, or caſt away on the *Coaſt*, ſince the *Engliſh* were *Maſters* of it.

The Commodities, which this Iſland Produceth.

This *Iſle* hath, and produceth many excellent *Commodities* and that in exceeding great Plenty, as *Sugars* ſo good, that they outſell thoſe of the *Barbadoes* 5. s. *per Cent.* there being at preſent about

70. *Sugar*

Sugar Works, which may produce yearly 1710 thouſand weight of *Sugar*, thoſe ſtill encreaſing, and divers others a going up. Sugars.

Cocao, the principal, and moſt beneficial *Commodity* of the *Iſle*, which I ſhall anon take occaſion to ſpeak of more at large; and that by reaſon of the aptneſs of the ground to produce and beare it above other places: here being at preſent above 60. *Cocao Walks*; beſides abundance of young *Walks* which are a growing up, and ſtill more a planting, ſo that in time it will become the only noted place for that *Commodity* in the world, which is ſo much made uſe of by us, and other *Nations*, but in far greater meaſure by the *Spaniards* who alone are enough to take of the product of the *Iſle*; ſo that there is no fear that it will be- Cocao.

become a drugg, and lye upon the hands of the *Planter*.

Indico

Indico this *Isle* produceth very good, there being at present more then 60. *Indico Works*, which may produce about 50000. weight of *Indico per. Annum*, and do likewise much encrease.

Cotton.

Cotton here hath an especial fineness, and is by all preferred before that of the *Carribbee Isles*.

Tobacco:

Tobacco is here indifferent good, being estemed better then that of the *Barbadoes*, but it is not much planted, only a sufficiency to serve themselves; the other Commodities being more benificial.

Hydes

Hydes, of which great quantityes have been Yearly made, and are found to be very large and good.

Tortoise Shells.

Great store of *Tortoises* are taken

ken on this *Coaſt*, whoſe meat (being excellent) they eat, and their *Shells* ſo much eſteemed here in *England* for ſeveral curious *Works*, finds good vent.

Here are great variety of *Woods* for *Dyers*, as *Fuſtick*, *Red-Wood*, a kind of *Logg-Wood*, &c. alſo *Cædar*, *Mothogeney*, *Braſilletto*, *Lignum-Vitæ*, *Ebony*, *Granadilla*, and many other excellent ſweet ſmelling, and curious *Woods* fitt for choiſe *Works*, whoſe names are as yet not known; nor indeed their excellencies; but are exported in great quantities. Curious Woods.

Copper, they are aſſured is in this *Iſle*, for they have ſeen the *Ore*, wrought out of a *Mine* here; and by the *Spaniards* report, the *Bells* that hung in the great Church of St. *Iago*, were caſt of the Copper of this *Iſland*. Copper.

Silver

Silver. *Silver* may probably be here, as well as in *Cuba*, and in the *Maine*; and the *Engliſh* have been ſhewed where the *Spaniards* had found a *Silver Mine*, behind the *Mountains* weſt of *Cagway*.

Amber-greece. *Ambergreece* (according to the *Spaniards* report) hath been often found on this *Coaſt*.

Salt. *Salt*, this *Iſland* might make great quantities, there being already 3. good and very large *Salt-ponds*, containing neare 4000. *Acres* of ground; but as yet they make no more then for their own uſe: although there was made in one *Yeare* about 10000 *Buſhells*; and the manager thereof, *Cap. Jo. Noye*, did affirm that he could have made as many *Tunns* if they had had Vent.

Saltpeter. *Saltpeter* hath been found in many parts of the *Iſland*.

Ginger

Ginger grows better in this *Isle*, then in many of the *Carribbe Islands*; of which here is sufficiency planted. Ginger.

Codd-pepper which is so commonly used in all the *West Indies*, grows plentifully here. Cod-Peper.

Piemente, or *Jamaica Pepper*, a spice of the form of *East-India Pepper*, very Aromatical, and of a curious *Gousto*, having the mixt taste of divers *Spices*, grows here in great plenty, wild in the *Mountains*. But the *Spaniards* did sett a high esteeme thereon, and exported it as a very choise *Commodity*, as indeed it is; and now it is begun to be planted by the *English*, and will become a good *Commodity*. Piemente.

Drugs are here in great abundance, as *Guacum*, *China-Roots*, *Sasapharilla*, *Cashia Fistula*, *Tamerindes*, Druggs.

merinds, *Vinillos*, *Achiots* or *A*
netto, which is like to prove a goo
Gumms. *Commodity*. Here are alſo diver
Gums, and *Roots*, wherewith ex
perienced *Planters* do cure ma
ny *Hurts*, *Ulcers*, and *Diſtem*
pers of the Body. And by th
report of an intelligent *Doctor*
which made it his buſineſs t
ſearch after ſuch things, here ar
likewiſe *Contrayerna*, *Cyperas*,
Aloes, *Aſſole Pie*, *Adjuntum*,
Nigrum, *Cucumis*, *Agreſtis*, *Su*
mach, *Acacia*, *Miſelto*, with ma
ny other *Druggs*, *Balſoms* and
Gums, whoſe *names* are no
known, or remembred: but the
Planters begin to be more expert
in theſe *Drugs*, and endeavour to
encreaſe them, and ſupply *Eng*
land therewith.

Cocha
neil. *Cochaneil* is produced by a
Plant that grows in this *Iſle*, but

as

as yet the *Engliſh* want experience to husband it; eaſterly *Winds*, and many other things being Enemies to its growth, beſides the difficulty of makeing it.

Theſe with ſome others are the Commodities that this *Iſland* produceth, which if well improved, would ſoon become the beſt, and Richeſt *Plantation* that ever the *Engliſh* were, (or are like to be) Maſters of.

I ſhall in the next place give you an Account of the management of a *Cocao Walk*, with a calculation of its *Coſts*, and *Profits*, as it was lately eſtimated by that judicious and great encourager of the Planters, *S. Tho. Modiford Baronett*, late *Governour* of the ſaid *Iſland*.

Directions

Directions about a Cocao Walk.

First, take up 5 or 600. *Acres* of *Land*, which be ſure chooſe in a good place proper to produce the *Cocao*, which will coſt for the *Surveying* and *Patent*	*l.* 010
For 3 *Negro men*, and as many *Negro women* at 20*l. per* head	120
For 4 *White Servants*, with their Paſſage and Dyet for a year	080
For 20 *Axes*, 20 *Bills*, and 20 *Hoos* for them	005

	l.	s.
For 6. *Negroes Dyet*, for Six months at 2 *s.* *per Day*, until you have ſome proviſions *Grown* in your *Plantation*.	018	5
For an *Overſeer* to look after the *Servants*, for his *Wages* and *Diet* at 40 *s. per Month*	024	0
In all	257	5

And for the employing theſe *Servants* in your *Plantation* as followeth: ſuppoſing them to *Land*, and to be on the *Plantation* the firſt of *March*, and that they have by the middle of that month (as they may very eaſily) cleared a convenient place, and built fitting houſeing for the lodg-

ing them. Then put them to fal-
ling, cleaning, and planting a
Potato peece of 4. *Acres*, which
ten hands will very well do by
the middle of *April*: after this
you may clean, and plant with
Rue and *Plantin-Trees*, until the
laſt of *February*, which is above
10 *Months*; in which time they
may with eaſe have cleanſed and
Planted 21. *Acres*, beſides keep-
ing them clean which are Planted
and are ſtill a Planting; and in
this time, which compleats the
Year, you may be full of *Potatoes*
and *Corn*, and within 2. *Months*
of the new *Year*, with *Plantins*
and a ſmall ſtock of *Hoggs*, and
Fowles; ſo that you will be at no
more charge for *Proviſions* for your
Servants. And then to keep this
clean, and to plant the *Cocao-*
Walk, and for five more *Negro*
Men,

Men, and 5. *Negro-Women* to buy about the first of *March* following, at 20 *l. per Negroe* comes to 200 *l.*

And in that *Month* you will have Planted *Cocao-Trees* out of the *Nuts*, or *Seed*, betwixt all the *Rows* of the *Plantin-Trees*, that are 6. *Foot* high; so that by the first of *June*, the whole 21 *Acres* that were planted the last *Year*, will be full of *Cocao-Trees*, and by that time you will have (besides much other work done) 21. *Acres* of *Cocao-Trees* in the ground; which in less then 4. years, from the Planting, will begin to bear *Cods*, and in a year after, produce compleat Cropps. And according to experience, an *Acre* doth produce every year about 1000. pound *Weight*, which at *Jamaica* is worth 4 *l. per Cent.* which for the 21 *Acres*,

doth amount unto 840 *l. per Ann.* *Although* this laſt year, by reaſon their *Cropps* were blaſted, it is at preſent far dearer, the *Hundred weight* at *London* being now worth 18. pound *Sterling*.

The charges of gathering and houſeing the *Cocao*, is inconſiderable, only *Cloths* or *Baggs* to put it in, which with ſome other incident charges, may be reckoned at the moſt (as all things elſe have been) to Amount to 42. l. 15. s. more, which makes up juſt 500. l.

Note, that all this that is *Planted*, is done in 15. *months*, and the *Cocao* bears not compleatly until the ſixth year from the firſt begining, or comming; ſo that you will have four years and nine months at liberty with your *Servants*, either to encreaſe the *Cocao-Walk*, building of convenient

ent houſes, and makeing of *Gardens* for pleaſure; or elſe you may fall on *Ginger*, *Indico*, or ſome other *Commodity* for preſent profit, which perhapps may be neceſſary for ſuch as cannot forbear their Money, until the *Cocao Walk* doth come to perfection as aforeſaid: after which, you will find ſufficient profit as is expreſt, Sickneſs, Mortality, and running away Excepted. Yet it cannot be expected, but that as the *Iſland* encreaſeth in this *Commodity*, they muſt ſome-what abate the preſent Price, and content themſelves with a more moderate Gaines. Of Servants.

And according to this *Calculation* proportionably a greater or leſſer *Cocao-Walk* may be undertaken, and performed.

Their Cattle.

In this *Iſle* are greater abun-

dance of *Cattle* then in moſt of the *Engliſh Plantations* in *America*;

Horſes. as *Horſes*, which are here ſo plentiful, that a good *Horſe* may be bought for 6 or 7 *l.*

Cowes. Their *Cowes* are very large, and ſo numerous, that although there hath been every Year ſo many Killed, yet their number ſeemeth not much to be leſſoned.

Aſnegroes. Mules. *Aſſnegroes* and *Mules* (both wild and Tame) are very many, which are found to be very ſerviceable to the *Inhabitants*.

Sheep. Their *Sheep* are large, and tall, and their *Fleſh* good, but their *Wool* is long, hairy, and little worth.

Goats. *Goats* are many, which thrive exceedingly well, the Countrey being very fit for them.

Hoggs. *Hoggs* are here in exceeding great plenty, as well thoſe wild in the *Mountains*, as tame in the

Plan-

Plantations, whoſe *Fleſh* is far better taſted, and more nouriſhing and eaſier to be digeſted then thoſe of *England*; which is the reaſon that it is ſo much eaten in this *Iſland*; as indeed throughout the *Weſt-Indies*.

Their Fiſh.

This *Iſland* hath both in the *Rivers*, *Bayes*, *Roads*, and *Creeks*, very excellent *Fiſh*, and in ſuch abundance that it contributes much to the feeding of the *Inhabitants*; and thoſe that frequent this *Iſle*, ſay, that they have few or none of thoſe ſorts common to us in *England*; but ſuch great Variety of thoſe appropriated to the *Indies*, that it would be too tedious to Repeat the names of them, if they were known or Remembred. Excellent Fiſh in great plenty.

Tortoise. The principal sort is the *Tortoise*, which they take plentifully on the *Coast*; and about 20. or 30. *Leagues to the Leeward* of port *Negril*, by the Isles of *Camavos*, in the months of *May*, *June*, and *July*, do resort great store of *Ships* from the *Carribbee Isles* to *Victual* and *Load* with this *Fish*, it being reputed to be the wholsomest and best provision in all the *Indies*.

Their Fowls.

great variety of Tame & Wild Fowl. Here are very great plenty of tame *Hens*, *Turkies*, and some *Ducks*; but of wild *Fowle* infinite store, as *Ducks*, *Teale*, *Wigen*, *Geese*, *Turkeys*, *Pigeons*, *Guine-Hens*, *Plovers*, *Flemingo's*, *Snipes*, *Parats*, *Parachetos*, with very many others, whose names are not known.

The

The Fruits.

There are great plenty of choiſe and excellent *Fruits* in this *Iſland*, as *Oranges*, *Pome-granates*, *Cocar-Nuts*, *Limes*, *Guavars*, *Mammes*, *Alumee-Supotas*, *Suppotillias*, *Avocatas*, *Caſhues*, *Prickle-Aples*, *Prickle-Pears*, *Grapes*, *Sower-Sops*, *Cuſtard-Aples*, *Dildowes*, and many others whoſe names are not known, or too tedious to name, beſides *Plantains*, *Pines*, &c. Excellent Fruits.

Their Herbes, and Roots.

Here likewiſe grows very well, all manner of Summer-*Garden-Herbs* and *Roots* common to us in *England*, as *Radiſh*, *Lettis*, *Purſeley*, *Cucumbers*, *Melons*, *Parſley*, *Pot-herbs*, alſo *Beanes*, *Peaſe*, Herbs & Roots.

Ca-

Cabbages, *Colly-Flowers*, &c.

Their Diſeaſes.

Jamaica very healthful.

It hath been experimentally found, that there is no ſuch Antipathy betwixt the conſtitutions of the *Engliſh*, and this clime, for the occaſioning Sickneſs to be Mortal or Contageous, more than in other parts; for if a good *Dyet*, and moderate Exerciſes are uſed, without exceſs of *Drinking*, they may enjoy a competent meaſure of Health.

Diſeaſes ſtrangers are moſt ſubject unto.

The *Diſeaſes* that Strangers are moſt incident to, are *Dropſies* (occaſioned often by ill *diet*, *drunkeneſs*, and *ſlothfulneſs*) *Calentures* too frequently the product of *Surfits*, alſo *Feavers*, and *Agues*, which although very troubleſome, yet are ſeldome Mortal.

And

And the reaſon of the great Mortality of the *Army*, at their firſt arrival, was their want of *Proviſions*, together with an unwillingneſs to labour or excerciſe, joyned with diſcontent.

Hurtful things.

There are upon this *Iſland*, very few obnoctious *Beaſts*, *Inſects*, or *Plants*.

Here is the *Manchonele*, which is a kind of a *Crab*, ſo common in all the *Caribbee Iſles*. *Manchonele.*

Here are *Snakes*, and *Guianas*, but no poyſonous quality is obſerved in them. *Snakes, Guianas.*

In many of the *Rivers*, and *Land-Ponds*, are *Alligators*, which are very voracious Creatures, yet ſeldome do they prey upon a Man, as being very eaſy to be avoided, for *Alligators.*

for he can only move forwards, and that he doth with great Swiftneſs and Strength, and is as ſlow in turning. Some are 10, 15, or 20 foot long, their backs are ſcaly and impenetrable, ſo that they are hardly to be killed, except in the *Belly* or *Eye*. They have four *Feet* or *Finns* with which they go or ſwim. They are obſerved to make no kind of Noiſe: and the uſual courſe for the getting their Prey, is to lie on the *banks* of *Rivers*, and as any *Beaſt* or *Fowle* cometh to *drink*, they ſuddenly ſeize on them; and the rather, for that they do ſo much reſemble a long peece of dry wood, or ſome dead thing. And as theſe *Allegators* are thus obnoctious on the one hand, ſo are they found to be uſeful on the other, for their Fat is a Sovereign *Oyntment* for any internal

Ach

ch or Pain in the *Joynts*, or *Bones*. hey have in them *Musk-codds*, hich are ſtronger ſcented then oſe of the *Eaſt-Indies*, and by is their ſtrong ſmell, they are ſcovered, and avoyded; which s ſuppoſed the Cattle by in-ct of Nature, are alſo ſencible of, d do by that means often ſhun em. They lay *Eggs* in the Sand y the water-ſide, which are no igger than a *Turkeys*, which they over, and by the heat of the *Sun*, e young ones are hatched, who aturally creep into the water.

Here are alſo *Muskettoes* and *Merry-wings*, a ſort of ſtinging *lies* that are troubleſome in ſome arts of the *Iſle*, but are ſeldome found in the *Engliſh Plantations*.

Muſket-toes. Merry-wings.

Their

Their Harbours, Roads, and Bays.

This *Island* abounds with goo *Bayes, Roads,* and *Harbours:* th Principal amongst which are

Port-Royal. *Port-Royal,* formerly called *Ca way,* situate on the extream en of that long point of *Land* whic makes the *Harbour,* which is ex ceeding commodious for *Shippin* and secured by one of the stronge and most considerable *Castles* th his *Majesty* hath in all *Americ* in which are mounted about 6 peeces of *Ordnance;* and is we guarded with *Souldiers.* It is lanc lock't by a point of *Land* that run 12 miles *South-East* from the mai of the *Island,* having the great *R ver* that runs by *Los Angelos,* an St. *Jago* falling into it, where *Ship* do commonly *water,* and conven

ent

ently *wood.* The *Harbour* is 2. or 3. leagues croſs in moſt places, and hath every where good *Anchorage*, which is ſo deep, that a *Ship* of a 1000 *Tunn* may lay her ſides to the ſhore of the *Point*, and load, and unload with *planks* a Float: which commodiouſneſs, doth make it to be the moſt frequented by *Men* of *War*, and *Merchants Ships* of any in the *Iſland*, and as much inhabited by the *Merchants*, *Store-houſe-keepers*, *Vintners*, & *Alehouſe-keepers*, being the only noted place of *Trade* in the *Iſle*, and doth contain (ſince the *Engliſh* became *Maſters* of it) about 800. *Houſes*, being about 12 miles and a half in length, and the houſes are as dear-rented as if they ſtood in well-traded *Streets* in *London*; yet it's ſituation is very unpleaſant and uncommodious, having neither *Earth*, *Wood*, or *Freſh-water*,

water, but only made up of a hot looſe *Sand*, and being thus populous, and ſo much frequented, as well by *Strangers*, as by the *Planters*, in the negotiation of their Affairs as being the ſcale of *Trade*, *proviſions* are very dear. This *Town* or *Port* is ſeated about 12 *miles* from the *Metrapolitan Town* of the *Iſland* called St. *Jago*, or St. *Jago de la vega*, or the *Spaniſh* Town; of which I ſhall treat anon.

Port-Morant. *Port-Morant* in the *Eaſtern* Point, a very Capacious and ſecure *Harbour*, where *Ships* do conveniently *Wood*, *Water*, and *Ride* ſafe from the *Windes*, and about this place is a potent *Colony* of the *Engliſh ſeated*.

Old Harbour. *Old-Harbour* Weſtwards, from St. *Jago*, a good *Bay* for *Ships* to Ride in.

Point-Negril. *Point-Negril* in the extream *Weſtern*

Western Point, very good and sufficiently convenient, and secure to windward, in which men of *war* do often ply, when they look for the *Spanish Ships*, whence a little *North-west*, was seated the Old town of *Melilla*, founded by *Columbus*, after the shipwrack there; which was the 1st place that the *Spaniards* setled at, and afterwards deserted.

Port-Antonio seated on the *North*, a very safe land-lock't-Harbour, only the coming in is somwhat difficult, the Channel being narrowed by a little *Island* that lies off the mouth of the *Port*, being wholly taken up by the Right Honourable, *Charles* Earl of *Carlisle*, Visc. *Howard* of *Morpeth*, Lord *Dacres* of *Gilsland*, Lord Lieutenant of the Counties of *Cumberland* and *Westmerland*, and one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy Council, *&c.* Port-Antonio.

Other good bayes & Harbors.

Here are ſeveral other good *Bayes*, and *Harbours*, along the *Coaſt* of this *Iſland*; the names of which are ſet down in the *Map*, amongſt which, theſe are very commodious and good, *viz.*

In the *South*-part

Michaels Hole.
Micary Bay.
Allegator Pont.
Point Pedro.
Pallate Bay.
Lewana Bay.
Blewfelds Bay.
Cabaritaes Bay.

All *very good* and *Commodious Bayes* for Ships.

In the *North*-part

Porto-Maria
Ora Cabeſſa
Cold-Harbour
Rio-Nova
Montega-Bay
Orang-Bay

All *very good Bays* for Shipping.

The

The Towns.

There are at preſent but three Towns of conſiderable Note in the Iſland, to wit,

St. *Fago*, or St. *Fago de-lavega* ſeated *6 Miles* within the Land North-Weſt, in a *Plaine*, by a River, and about 12. miles from *Port-Royal* already treated of, which makes another of the 3 Towns. This town of St. *Fago* when the *Spaniards* were Maſters of the *Iſle*, was a large *City*, and of great Account, containing about 2000 *Houſes*, and for Divine Worſhip, had 2 *Churches*, 2 *Chappels*, and an *Abbey*; which when the *Engliſh* firſt took the *Iſle* (under the conduct of *General Venables*) were deſtroyed to about 4 or 500 *Houſes*, and its *Churches* and *Chappels* St. *Fago*.

pels to a fewer number, & thoſe that remained were ſufficiently Spoiled and haraced. But ſince the *Engliſh* have made a ſettlement, this *Towne* is now of conſiderable account; where the *Governour* reſideth, and where the chief *Courts* of *Judicature* are held, which makes it to be well reſorted unto, and Inhabited; ſo that moſt of its ruinous *Houſes* are in a faire way of being repaired, and in hopes to arrive to a greater largeneſs then formerly it was, here being ſeveral fair and well built *Houſes*: and the *Inhabitants* live in great Pleaſure, where they have their *Havana*, in which the better ſort recreate themſelves every evening in their *Coaches*, or an horſe-back, as the Gentry do here in *Hide Park*.

Paſſage ſeated on the mouth of the River, ſix miles diſtant from

St. *Jago*, and as many from *Port-Royal*, where there are about 20 *Houſes*, built for the conveniency of going to *Port-Royal*; and here is a *Fort* raiſed by the *Engliſh*, the better to ſecure the ſame.

In the time of the *Spaniards*, here were ſeveral other *Townes* which are now of no Account; of which ſaid *Townes*, theſe three following were of moſt note, viz.

Sevilla ſeated on the North part of the *Iſland*, once beautified with a *Collegiate-Church*, whoſe chief bore the title of *Abbot*: amongſt whom was *Peter Martyr*, who deſcribed the *Hiſtory* of the *Weſt-Indies* by *Decates*. *Sevilla.*

Mellila ſeated in the North Eaſt, where *Columbus* mended his *Ships* at his return from *Veragua*, where he was neer *Ship-wrackt*. *Mellila.*

Oriſta. *Oriſta* reguards the *South-Sea*, in which are many *Rocks*, and amongſt their Banks, ſome *Iſles*, as *Servavilla*, *Quitoſvena*, and *Serrana*, where *Auguſtin Pedro Serrana* loſt his *Veſſel*, and ſaved onely himſelf, and here in a ſolitary and lone Condition paſſed away 3 Yeares; at the end of which time he had the company of a *Marriner* for 4 *Years* more, that was likewiſe there *Ship-wrackt*, and alſo alone ſaved himſelf.

14 Precincts or Pariſhes in the Iſle. And although there are for the preſent no more *Townes*, yet the *Iſland* is divided into 14 *Precincts*, *Diviſions*, or *Pariſhes*, which are ſet forth in the *Map*; many of which ſaid *Precincts* are well *Inhabited* by the *Engliſh*, where they have very good *Plantations*, eſpecially all the ſouthern part from *Point-*

Point-Morant in the East, almost to *Point-Negrillo* in the West, so far as the ridge or chain of *Mountaines* that runneth in the midst of the *Isle*; nor are its northerns *Parts*, (especially near unto the Sea) without *Inhabitants* and *Plantations*, though not so thick as South-wardly about St. *Jago*, but of late have much encreased. And for the better Satisfying the *Reader*, the *Parts* throughout the *Island* where the *English* have made their *Settlements*, are Marked and distinguished in the *Map* by *Cyphers*. See the Mapp.

I cannot certainely affirm the number of the *English* in this *Isle*, but according to the last survey taken and returned into *England* some *Yeares* since, by Sr. *Thomas Modiford*, late *Governour*, each *Precinct*, or *Parish* contained as followeth:

A general Account of the Precincts, or Parishes, Families, and Inhabitants in Jamaica, *taken by order of Sir* Thomas Modiford, *then Governour as aforesaid.*

The Names of the Precincts or Parishes in the Isle.	Parishes.	Families.	Inhabitants.
	Port-Royal	500	3500
	St. *Katherines*	658	6270
	St. *Johns*	083	996
	St. *Andrews*	194	1552
	St. *Davids*	080	960
	St. *Thomas*	059	590
	Clarindon	143	1430
		1714	15298

Note, that the Four Parishes on the *North*-side of the *Isle*, to witt, St. *George*'s, St. *Maries*, St. *Annes*, and St. *James*, as also the *Leeward* most Parish called St. *Elizabeth*

zabeth, together with these two not named, both adjoyning on St. *Elizabeths*; the one *Eastwards*, and the other *Northwards*, was not as then so particularly surveyed, by reason of their distance, and new *Settlements*, nevertheless they were found according to Calculation, to amount to about 2000 *Inhabitants*. But all these *parts*, as also those seven aforenamed are now exceedingly encreased, being supposed to be encreased to double, if not treble the number. And the great encouragement of gaining Riches, with a pleasant life, doth invite every year abundance of *People* to Inhabite here, quitting their concerns at *Barbadoes*, and other our *American Plantations*; so that in a short time without doubt it will become the most potent and richest *Plantation* in the *West-Indies*.

And

And beſides the aforeſaid number of *Inhabitants* in the ſaid 14 *Precincts* or *Pariſhes*, there are reckoned to belong to the *Iſland*, of *Privateers*, *Hunters*, *Sloop* and *Boatmen* (which ply about the *Iſle*) at the leaſt 3000 luſty and ſtout *Fighting Men*, whoſe courage hath been ſufficiently evidenced in their late exploit, and attempt made againſt the *Spaniards* at *Panama*.

Their Lawes

Their Lawes. Their *Lawes* are aſſimulated (as near as may be) to thoſe of *England*, having their ſeveral *Courts*, *Magiſtrates*, and *Officers*, for the executing of Juſtice on criminal Offenders, and the hearing and determination of Cauſes or Controverſies betwixt party, and party.

Having thus made a ſhort deſ-

ſcription

ſcription of the *Iſland*, as to its *Scituation*, *Fertility*, *Commodities*, *Harbours*, *Towns*, and *Precincts*, with an eſtimate of the number of its *Inhabitants*: In the next place, I ſhall give you the ſtate of the *Iſle*, when the *Spaniards* were poſſeſſors thereof; and wind up my diſcourſe with ſome ſeaſonable conſiderations relating to the *Engliſh* Affairs in *America*, with reaſons to juſtifie the firſt deſign in taking it, and why his *Majeſty* ſhould keep and ſupport it. And of theſe in order.

The ſtate of the Spaniards in this Iſland.

The *Spaniards* firſt ſetled on the *North-weſt* part of the *Iſle*, under the Conduct of *Columbus*, and built the Town of *Mellila*, but diſliking the

The Spaniards Firſt ſettlement.

the Scituation, removed to *Oriſtana*; and finding that alſo to be ill ſeated, and unhealthful, again removed, and ſetled at St. *Jago*, or St. *Jago de la vega*, where, with the aſſiſtance of the *Indians*, they built a fair *Town* or *City*, which I have already treated of. And in this *Town* Inhabited all the *Spaniards* that were in the *Iſle* at the Landing of the *Engliſh*, keeping their ſlaves at their ſeveral ſmall *Plantations*, or *Stanchas*, who failed not to bring them ſtore of *Fruits* & *Proviſions*, which they luxuriouſly ſpent in their houſes, never intending any thing but to live at eaſe and plenty: For on this large and fertile *Iſland*, there was no *Manufacture* or *Commodity* made, except a little *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, and *Cocao*, and thoſe few *Ships* that came hither, traded generally for *Hydes*, *Tallow*,

The Spaniards inclined to Idleneſs.

Tallow, *Jamaica Pepper*, and *Cocao*, but not to any conſiderable account. And the number of Inhabitants did not exceed 3000, of which, half (if not more) were *Slaves*. And the reaſon why it was ſo thinly peopled, was, becauſe the *Spaniards* generally deſire to be in *Nova Hiſpana*, or *Hiſpaniola*; but chiefly, becauſe this *Iſle* was held in proprietariſhip, by the heirs of the Duke of *Veragua-Columbus*, who received the Revenues, and placed *Governours*, as abſolute Lord of it. And at the firſt, it was planted by a kind of *Portugals*, the ſociety of whom, the *Spaniards* abhors.

Upon the approach of the *Engliſh-Army* after their landing, the *Inhabitants* of St. *Jago* deſerted the *Town*, and betook themſelves to the *Mountains*, pretending a Treaty

Treaty with the *Engliſh*, untill ſuch time as they had ſecured their *Women* and *Goods*, and then did they make ſeveral attempts, and upon ſurpriſals, murthered many of the *Engliſh*; but the *Spaniards* ſoon growing weary of that wild and mountainous courſe of Life, perceiving ſmall hopes of expelling the *Engliſh*, divers of the *Grandees* got into *Cuba*, who by the *Vice-Roy* of *Alexico*'s order, were commanded back, with a promiſe of a ſpeedy and conſiderable ſupply of men; upon which they returned, ſomwhat encouraged, and diſperſed themſelves by *Families*, that they might the better get *proviſions*, and avoid the being diſcovered by the *Engliſh*; but this neceſſitous and unuſual courſe of life, killed many of them, and diſcouraged the reſt; for that in all this time there

here came to their ſuccour, but
oo *Souldiers*, and thoſe refuſed
o joyn with them, as being ſo few
nd ſickly; ſo that they marched
ack to the *North* of the *Iſland*,
nd at a place called St. *Chereras*,
did fortify themſelves, every day
expecting a new body of Men to
joyn with them: But the *Engliſh*
diſcovering their *quarters*, march-
ed againſt them. Some few months
after, about 30 ſmall *Companies*
of the *Spaniſh Forces* arrives, and
immediately very ſtrongly Fortify
Rio Nova, having *Ordnance*, and
great ſtore of *Ammunition*, yet
were they ſpeedily and ſucceſsfully
defeated by the Valour of the *En-
glish* under the Conduct of Leiute-
nant General *Edw. D'oyley*. And
this grand diſaſter, with many pet-
ty ill ſucceſſes cauſed the *Spaniards*
to diſpair of regaining the *Iſland*,
and

and to ſhip off moſt of their *Plate* and *Women*; and the *Negroes* finding the greateſt part of their Maſters to be dead, killed the *Governour*, and declined all obedience to the *Spaniards*, appointing a *Black* for their *Governour*. And ſuch was the neceſſity of the *Spaniards*, that inſtead of giving them fitting correction, they were conſtrained to Court them for their aſſiſtance; but all their policy would not prevail upon them, for ſoon after did they ſubmitt to the *Engliſh Government*, and made diſcoveries of the *Spaniards* and *Negroes* that would not come in with them, and did further aſſiſt the *Engliſh* in the taking of them, in which they have been exceeding ſucceſful.

In the year following, the *Spaniards* quite deſerted the *Iſland*, except it were about 30 or 40 of their

eir *Slaves*, who betook themelves to the *Mountaines*, but beg afraid of a Diſcovery, and to e purſued to Death for ſome *Murbers* they had committed, built hemſelves *Conoas*, and in them led to *Cuba*, and never ſince hath ny conſiderable attempt been ade upon them.

The *Engliſh* being thus become Maſters of the *Iſland*, formed themſelves into a Body, or Colony: Then did they they begin to ſettle themſelves in *Plantations*, whilſt others betook themſelves to the Sea as *Freebooters* or *Privateers*, the better to ſecure themſelves againſt the *Spaniards*, and force them to a peace by their frequent annoying them, in ſeizing ſuch their ſhips which they could meet with, which proved very ſucceſful unto them. And this

cauſed the *Iſle* to be much talked of, and had in eſteem by the *Engliſh*, who ſent them ſupplies of Men, Proviſions, and neceſſaryes. And thus by little and little it became to be ſo potent as now it is.

Governours ſince the Engliſh were Maſters of the Iſland.

This Iſland (ſince the Engliſh have been Maſters of it) hath had four Governours.

The firſt, Leiutenant General *Edward D'oyley*, who before his *Majeſties* happy Reſtauration, was Commander in cheif of all the *Engliſh Army* by *Land* and *Sea* in *America*.

The ſecond, the Right Honourable *Thomas* Lord *Winſor*, who is now *Lord Leiutenant* of the County of *Worceſter*. The

The third, Sr. *Thomas Modyford* Baronet.

And the fourth, and preſent, Sr. *Thomas Lynch* Knight.

Some Conſiderations relating to the Engliſh Affaires in America, with Reaſons to juſtify the firſt deſigne into the Indies.

1. The *Spaniards* would never contract a Peace with the *Engliſh* in *America*. 1. Conſideration.

2. They have alwayes taken our *Merchants Ships* ſayling on theſe *Coaſts*, or forced them into their *Harbours* by diſtreſs of *Weather*. 2 Conſid.

3. In the Reign of our late *King* (when we had Peace with them throughout *Europe*) they Sacked St. *Chriſtophers*, *Mevis*, *Providence*, Sta. *Cruz*, and *Tortugas*, murther- 3 Conſid.

ing and carrying away moſt of the *Inhabitants* into ſlavery; for which they never made any repairation.

4 Conſid. 4. The *Indians*, who are the natural proprietors of *America*, do abominate and hate the *Spaniards* for their cruelty and avarice; and upon every occaſion will ſhew their willingneſs to give themſelves and their Countreys, freely into the power and protection of the *Engliſh*.

5 Conſid. 5. The pretented firſt diſcovery cannot give them a legal power over the genuine right of the *Natives*, nor were they the firſt diſcoverers of all thoſe Countreys that they pretend unto.

6 Conſid. 6. The *Popes Donation* is of little validity, for he hath given them the Crown of *England*, which of the two he might more legally do, then the *Indies*; for that the *Engliſh*

gliſh have been ſubject to his power, the *Indians* never.

7. Poſſeſſion is not of force to create (though it confirms) a Right, nor can it ſo alter the property, as to make uſurpation (for ſome time to continue) as a legal, and juſt pretence of *Dominion*. 7 Conſid.

8. It is againſt the fundamental *Lawes* of *Spain* to make a peace, and allow of a *Trade* into the *Indies*; now there being no *medium*, *War* muſt needs be juſtifyable where a Peace is not allowable. 8 Conſid.

9. Their barbarous cruelty in compelling our *Merchants*, and others which they have took *priſoners*, to turn their *Religion*, and to work at their *Forts* and *Mines* at *Mexico*, and elſewhere, from whence they can never return, murthering divers, when upon a *Treaty*, and after promiſe of 9 Conſid.

fair quarter, and not Exchanging or Ranſoming any, although the *Engliſh* have freely given them ſome *hundreds* of *Priſoners*, doth ſufficiently juſtify any attempt or miſchief we can do againſt them, either in ſeizing on their *Ships*, or the landing on their Countreys, and the ſacking, burning, or taking their *Towns* and *Countreys*, and the diſpoſſeſſing them thereof.

Some Conſiderations why his Majeſty ſhould keep, preſerve, and ſupport this Iſland.

1 Conſid. 1. *Jamaica* is large, and capacious, whoſe extent I have already noted; ſo that it is capable of receiving very great numbers of *People*.

2 Conſid. 2. It is ſeated in the heart of the

the *Spaniards American Territories*; ſo that the *Spaniſh Shipps* coming into the *Weſt-Indies*, and ſayling from *Port* to *Port*, either make this *Iſle*, or may be immediately met by the *Ships* which ply on this *Coaſt*, which renders it to be of great importance to Us, as well as to the *Spaniards:* for all the *Plate Fleet* which comes from *Carthagena*, ſteer directly from St. *Domingo* in *Hiſpaniola*, and from thence muſt paſs by one of the Ends of this *Iſle* to recover *Havana*, which is the common Rendevouze of the *Armado*, before it returns home through the *Gulph* of *Florida*. Nor is there any other way whereby to miſs this *Iſle*, becauſe they cannot in a reaſonable time turn it up to the windward of *Hiſpaniola*, which, though with great difficulty, it might be done, yet

by this means they would looſe the ſecurity of the ſaid united *Fleet*, which meet at *Havana*, from all parts of the Bay of *Mexico*, *Nombre de dios*, and elſewhere, and ſo accompany each other home.

3 Conſid. 3. *Jamaica* is found to precede all the *Engliſh Plantations* in *America*, in the very *Commodities* that are proper to their ſeveral *Colonies*, and produceth alſo of its own *Cocao*, *Hydes*, *Tortoiſe-ſhells*, *Wood* for *Dyers*, *Gums*, *Druggs*, and other *Commodities* already treated of; and for *Fruits*, *Fowl*, and *Fiſh*, infinite ſtore, many of which are unknown unto them. Likewiſe, ſuch abundance of *Horſes*, and *Cowes*, that none other of the *Engliſh Plantations* can equalize them.

Commodities Imported, and its Trade

And as this *Iſland* is found thus advantageous in the furniſhing us with ſuch good *Commodities*, ſo is

is it no leſs profitable in the taking off our *Manufactures*, and *Commodities*, as well of the product of this *Kingdom*, as thoſe from *Forreign parts*. That is to ſay, all ſorts of *Stuffs*, *Fabricks* of *Silks*, *Linnen* both fine and courſe, *Hatts*, *Gloves*, *Thread*, *Tape*, *Pinns*, *Needles*, *Stockings*, *Shoos*; all ſorts of *Apparel*; *Wine*, *Brandy*, *Strong-Beer*; All ſorts of *Utenſils* of *Iron*, and other *Mettals* for *Carpenters*, *Joyners*, *Smiths*, *Coopers*, *Mill-Wrights*, and other the like *Tradeſmen*, that are found uſeful for the *Planters* ſervice, Alſo, *Iron*, *Braſs*, *Copper*, *Steel*, *Lead* and *Tinn* unwrought; All ſorts of *Armes* and *Ammunition*: Alſo, Servants, and *Negro-Slaves*: And in a word, all *Commodities* that are neceſſary, and uſefull either for the *Back* or *Belly*, are here

Ven-

Vendible. And is obſerved, that the better the *Commodities* are (eſpecially *Apparrel* and *Ornaments* for the Back) the ſooner and better are they Vended.

4 Conſid. 4. It appears to be a place of no ſmall concernment, for it hath not only ſubſiſted at the beginning, but bettered its condition, being ſetled by an Army (the worſt kind of people to plant) that have had ſuch grand diſcouragements from *England*, as want of *pay*, *proviſions*, and *recruits* of *Men*; yet amongſt themſelves talked of all encouragements to *Plant*, the eſtabliſhment of *Juſtice* and *Government*, beſides, the frequent attempts of the *Spaniſh Forces*; and if it thus thrived under theſe, and ſuch like conſiderable obſtructions, it is more then propable, it will in a ſhort time become a great and profitable Colony both

both to the *King* and *Kingdome*; for when well planted, it may bring into his Majesty some *hundred thousand pownds per Annum*. *Barbadoes* (which is so little compared to this) yeilding about 10000*l*. *per Annum*, and employing about 150 or 200 Sayl of *Ships* yearly.

5. This *Island* being so large and so fertile, it is capable of the receiving those great numbers of people, that are forced to desert the *Caribbee Isles*: Their *Plantations* being worn out, and their *Woods* wasted; as likewise those multitudes of *Vagrants* and *Beggars* that are so great a charge and shame to the Kingdom, if Transported thither, (would by their labours) live both honestly, and plentifully; here being observed to be no beggars, nor such loose *Vagabond people*. 5 Consid.

6. This *Island* being well setled, will 6 Consid.

will be capable of it ſelf to carry on a *War* againſt the *Spaniards* in the *Weſt-Indies* (as occaſion requireth) becauſe of the conveniences of its *Ports*, and its ſtrength of *Inhabitants* and *Shipping*, having already about 20 or 30 *Sayl* of *Privateers*; and will in a ſhort time be ſo numerous and potent, that they will become ſo obnoxious to the *Spaniards*, that probably they will rather admit of a *Trade* into his *Ports* (which would prove a grand advantage both to them, and this Kingdom) than ſuffer ſo diſadvantageous a *War*. And having thus forced a *Trade*, would gain the acquaintance of the *Natives*, and learn their *Cuſtomes*, and method of *Trade*, being much inclined to love the *Engliſh* rather than the *Spaniards*.

7 Conſid. 7. *Jamaica* ſeems to be approved

ved above any of the other *Plantations*, in regard ſo many from all the *Engliſh Collonyes* have Tranſported themſelves and their *Eſtates* to it, who like it ſo well, that they have no cauſe or deſire to remove.

8. There is now a conſiderable progreſs made in the ſetling of this *Iſle*, there being upon it many *Plantations* of *Cocao*, *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cotton*, and *Proviſions*; and Inhabited with many thouſand of of people. The *Planters* (for the generality) now living in great delight, and enjoy all things neceſſary for *Food* and *Rayment* in a liberal meaſure; and were it well Inhabited, it would very much conſume the *Engliſh Manufactures*, and encourage *Navigation* and *Merchandize*. 8 Conſid.

9. It cannot be imputed a diſadvantage, that *Jamaica* lyeth ſo far 9 Conſid.

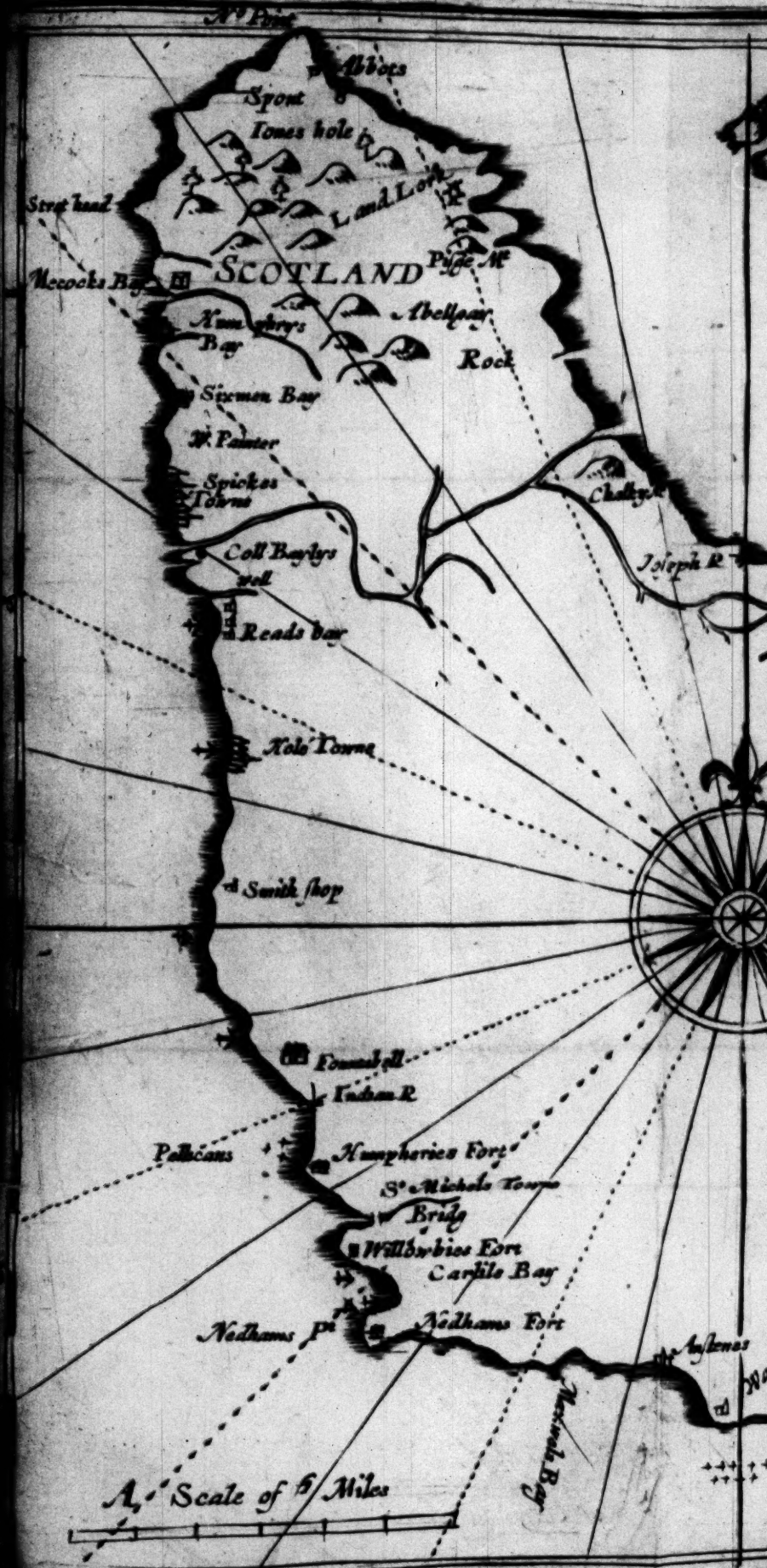
far off, for thereby are more *Ships* employed; and by consequence, more *Saylors*, *Shipwrights*, *Rope-makers*, and many other *Tradesmen* maintained, whose dependance is thereon. Furthermore, if it lay not so far, we could not expect such *Commodities* as it produceth, being appropriate to the *Clyme*; neither is it a small advantage to have such *Commodities* within his *Majesties Dominions* (though at a distance) that are both valued and needed by his *Subjects* and *Neighbours*, especially the *Cocao*.

10. Consideration.

10. And lastly, to conclude, The *English* have one more considerable advantage by this *Isle*, and that is, the *Coast* of *Virginia*, being subject to gusts of *Winde*, the *Ships* loaden with *Goods* and *Passengers*, have been often forced forth to *Sea*, and so disabled, that they could not ply

ply to any of the outward *Caribbee Islands*, but have been constrained to bear up, and put into the *Spanish Leeward Ports*; and likewise, some of our *Merchants* have been forced out of the *Caribbee Isles* by *Hurricane's* (which are there common) and so disabled, that they could not keep *Sea*, but (as all *Vessels* thus distressed) have put into some of the *Spanish Leeward Ports*, where they have alwayes, been made *Prizes*. Now, *Jamaica* being so far *Leeward*, is a convenient *Harbour* for all *Vessels* thus distressed; and did some few years since save Three *Virginia Ships* full of *Passengers* and *Goods*, and formerly others; as also some driven by *Hurricanes* from the *Windward Islands*: All which, without the conveniency, and assistance of this *Isle*, had perished.

Barbadoes



Abbots
Spout
Tones hole
Land Lork
Strat head
SCOTLAND
Mecocks Bay
Abellgay
Rock
Sixmen Bay
Spickes Towne
Coll Baylys well
Reads bay
Hole Towne
Smith shop
Fountabell
Indian R
Pelicans
Humpheries Fort
St Michels Towne
Bridg
Willowbies Fort
Carlile Bay
Nedhams Pt
Nedhams Fort
Anstenes
Joseph R
A Scale of 5 Miles

A Mapp of the
Island of
BARBADOS
Taken from the
Latest Surver
By Ric. Blome
1672
Clarkes Bay
Conjets Bay
Duells pt
Foule bay
Rocks
Watch house

A DESCRIPTION OF The ISLAND of *BARBADOES.*

BARBADOES the most considerable Colony the *English* hath amongst that Frye of *Isles* called the *Caribbee Isles*, or the *Antilles*.

Its Scituation.

Its Scituation. It is ſeated in the North *Latitude* of 13 degrees, and 20 *min.* and although but of a ſmall *circuit*, (being accounted not above 8 *Leagues* in length, and 5 in breadth where broadeſt, being of an Oval *Form*) yet is it a potent Colony, being able as occaſion requireth, to arm 10000 Fighting men, which, with the ſtrength that nature hath beſtowed on it, it is able to bid defiance to the ſtouteſt Foe, having been ſeveral times (but in vain) aſſaulted by the *Spaniards*.

Its Rivers.

Rivers. This *Iſle* is not over-plentifully watered with *Rivers*, or *Freſh Springs*, there being but one that may

may appropriate to it ſelf that *Name*, or rather a *Lake*, which runneth not far into the *Land*; yet notwithſtanding, the *Inhabitants* are not deſtitute thereof, for the Countrey lying low, and for the moſt part even, there are ſeveral *Pools* or *Ponds*; beſides, moſt *Houſes* have *Wells* or *Ciſterns* which are always ſupplyed with Rain-water.

Here is alſo a *River*, which the *Inhabitants* call the *Tuigh*-River, from the top of whoſe *waters* is gathered an *Oyl*, which ſerveth them to burn in *Lamps*.

Its Fertility.

Its Fertility.

This *Iſle* is exceeding Fertile, bearing Crops all the year long, and its *Trees* being always cloathed in their Summer Livery, and

the *Fields* and *Woods* in their Verdure, renders it very delightful to the *Inhabitants*. But the two principal seasons of the year for Planting, is in *May*, and *November*, but the *Sugar-Canes* are planted all the year round, the making of which, is not only very chargeable, but also as dangerous, and subject to casualties, either in the *Boyling-house*, with the *Coppers* and *Furnaces*; in the *Filling-room*, in the *Still-house*, or in the *Cureing-house*.

Its Commodities.

Commodities. The *Commodities* that this *Isle* produceth, are *Sugars*, (which though not so white as those of *Brazile*, yet better when refined, being of a fairer grain) *Indico*, *Cotten*, *Wool*, *Ginger*, *Logwood*, *Fustick*,

ſtick, and *Lignum-vitæ*. And theſe *Commodities*, eſpecially *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Cotton*, and *Ginger*, are here in ſuch great abundance, that about 200 ſayl of *Ships* and *Veſſels*, both great and ſmall, have yearly their loading; which after Imported in the ſeveral Ports of *England*, and *Ireland*, is again in great quantities exported to Forreign parts, to our great enrichment; and the rather, for that they are not permitted to *Trade* with any other Nation but the *Engliſh*, and ſuch of his Majeſties *Subjects* in *New-England*, *Virginia*, and *Bermudoes*: And in exchange of thoſe *Commodities*, they take ſuch as are neceſſary for the uſe of man, as well for the *Back* and *Belly*, as for their *Houſes*, and *Plantations*; with many of which, they are ſupplyed from *New-England*,

land, *Virginia*, and the *Bermudoes*; together with *Servants*, and *Slaves*, as I have noted at the latter end of the deſcription of *Jamaica*, about *page* 73. together with ſeveral ſorts of *Commodities* and *Proviſions*, which *Jamaica* hath no occaſion of, as *Horſes*, *Camels*, *Aſſinegroes*, *Cattel*; alſo ſalted *Fleſh* and *Fiſh* of ſeveral ſorts; *Butter* and *Cheeſe*; but by reaſon of the great heat of the weather, it will ſoon ſtink, and become unfit to eat; ſo that inſtead of *Butter*, they make great uſe of *Oyl* for their Sauces.

Dayes & Nights almoſt equal.

The *Dayes* and *Nights* are almoſt thorowout the *Year*, of an equal length, the Sun Riſing and Setting at 6. except about *October*, and then there is ſome ſmall difference.

The

The Temperature of Air.

This *Isle* is very *hott*, especially for 8 *months*, yet not so, but that Travel, and Labour is sufferable; but were it not for the cool *breezes* of *Winde* which Riseth with the *Sun*, and bloweth fresher as the Sun mounteth up, it would be unsufferable. And these *Breezes* always blow from *North-East*, and by *East*, unless it be in the time of the *Turnado*, and then for a few hours it chopps into the *South*, but returns to the same point again. And it is observed, that although the people do so much sweat, yet they have not that faintness as with us, in the months of *July* and *August*; neither are they so thirsty, without occasioned by excess of *Labour*, or *Drinking* of

Temperature of Air.

ſtrong *Liquors*, which the *People* are here too much addicted unto, to their great hurt, which if moderately taken, would be as great a preſervative to comfort their inward parts, which are left cold, and faint, through their ſweating. Beſides, our bodies being accuſtomed to colder *Climates*, our ſpirits are not ſo vigorous without them in a moderate manner.

The Air moiſt.

The *Air*, though hot, is very moiſt, which cauſeth all *Iron-tools*, as *Knives*, *Swords*, *Locks*, *Keys*, &c. to ruſt, ſo that without conſtant uſage, they will ſoon become eaten up with ruſt. And this great *heat* and *moiſture*, doth cauſe the *Plants* and *Trees* to grow ſo large, and high.

Their

Their Fruits.

Here are abundance of *Fruits* of ſeveral ſorts, as *Dates*, *Orenges* of two ſorts, the one ſweet, and the other ſharp, *Pomgranates*, *Citrons*, *Limes*, *Lemons*, *Macows*, *Grapes*, *Juneper-Apples*, *Papayers*, *Momins*, *Monbains*, *Acajous*, *Icacos*, *Cherries*, *Rayſins*, *Indian Figgs*, *Cocos*, *Plantins*, *Bonanoes*, *Guavers*, *Prickle-Apples*, *Prickle-Pears*, *Cuſtard-Apples*, *Millons*, both land and water, and *Pine-Apples*, the rareſt Fruit in the *Indies*. Their Fruits.

Their Fiſh.

Here are great ſtore of *Fiſh* in the *Sea*, as *Snappers*, *Crabs*, *Lobſters*, *Terbums*, *Macquerels*, *Mullots*, Their Fiſh.

lots, *Cavallos*, *Parrat - Fiſh*, *Cony-Fiſh*, and *green Turtles*, which of all others are the moſt delicious, with ſeveral other ſorts appropriated to this and the reſt of the *Caribbee Iſles*. But the *Rivulets*, or *Ponds*, have few or no *Fiſh* in them.

Their Beaſts.

Their Beaſts. Here are no *Beaſts* or *Cattel* but what are Tame, and brought them; as Camels, Horſes, Aſſinegroes, Oxen, Bulls, Cowes, Sheep, and Goats, and Hoggs, which are here in great plenty in every *Plantation*, it being their common food, whoſe Fleſh is eſteemed very good and delicious; but as for *Beef*, and *Mutton*, it is very dear, as having but a ſmall ſtock, but might be ſoon encreaſed, would they ſpare ground

ground enough for Paſturage for them from their other occaſions.

Their Herbs and Roots.

Herbs, & Roots.

Here groweth divers ſorts of *Engliſh herbs*, and *roots*, as *Roſemary*, *Lavender*, *Lavender-Cotton*, *Marjerom*, *Winter-Savory*, *Time*, *Parſley*, *Tanſey*, *Sage*, *Purcelane*, &c. and for *Roots*, *Cabages*, *Colworths*, *Collyflowers*, *Turnips*, *Potatoes*, *Onyons*, *Garlick*, *Radiſhes*, *Lettice*, *Taragon*, *Marigolds*, &c.

Their Birds and Fowles.

Birds and Fowles.

Here are ſeveral ſorts of *Fowles*, as *Turkeys*, *Hens*, *Muſcovy-ducks*, *Pigeons*, *Turtle-Doves*, &c. and for ſmall *Birds*, great variety; as *Thruſhes*, *Black-birds*, *Sparrows*, &c.

Their

Their Insects and Animals.

Animals, and Insects.

Here are several *Animals*, and *Insects*, as *Snakes* a yard and a half long, *Scorpions* as big as Rats, but no wayes hurtful to man or beast; *Lizzards*, which are exceeding harmless, much frequenting the houses, and loving the company of men; *Musketoes*, *Cockroches*, and *Merriwings*, which are very troublesome in the night in stinging; also, here are *land-Crabs* in great abundance, which are found good to eat. And here is a small Fly which they call *Cayouyou*, whose *Wings* in the Night, as it flyeth, casts forth a great lustre, and the *Indians* do commonly catch them, and tye them to their hands or feet, and make use of them instead of a *Candle*, which is forbidden them.

Their

Their Trees.

Here are great variety of *Trees*, fit for ſeveral uſes, as the *Locuſt*, *Maſtick*, *Red-wood*, the *prickled-Yellow-wood*, the *Ironwood-Tree*, and the *Cedar* Tree, which are fit for building. Alſo, the *Caſſia*, *Fiſtula*, *Coloquintida*, *Tamarine*, *Caſſavie*, of which is made their bread; the *Poyſon-Tree*, and the *Phiſick-Nut*, theſe have a *Phyſical*, and ſome a *poyſonous Vertue* in them. Alſo, here are theſe *Trees* following, the *Calibaſh*, the *Shell* of whoſe *Fruit*, ſerveth to carry liquid things in, being of the nature of *Goards*; the *Mangraſs-Tree*, which is of an exceeding greatneſs; the *Roucou*, of whoſe *bark* is made *Ropes*, as alſo *Flax*, which being ſpun, is employed to ſeve- Trees.

ral

ral uſes; the *Lignum-vitæ*, the *Palmeto*, which is very large, and beautiful to behold; with ſeveral others.

Several Caves.

Several Caves. In this *Iſland* are divers *Caves*, ſome of which are very deep, and large enough to hold 500 *men*; and theſe *Caves* are often the Sanctuaries of ſuch *Negro-ſlaves* that run away, in which they oft-times lie a good while ere found out, ſeldome ſtirring in the day-time, although they are ſuch unwholeſome places, by reaſon of the great damps that are found in them. And it is ſuppoſed, that theſe *Caves* were the *Habitations* of the *Natives*.

Its Diviſion and Towns.

This *Iſland* is ſevered into Eleven *Precincts*, or *Pariſhes*, in which are 14 *Churches* and *Chappels*, and here are many places which may not unaptly be called *Townes*, as being compoſed of a long and ſpacious Street, which are beautified with fair houſes; and indeed the whole *Iſle* for theſe many years, is ſo taken up with *Planters* (there being no waſt ground to be found) that it is thorowout beſet with *Houſes*, at no great diſtance from one another. Its Diviſion, and Townes.

Its chief Townes.

1. St. *Michaels* formerly called the *Bridg-Town*, or *Indian-Bridg*, ſcituate at the bottome of *Carliſle-Bay*, St. Michaels.

Bay in the *Leeward*, or Southern part of the *Iſle*, which *Bay* is very capacious, deep, and ſecure for *Ships*, being large enough to entertain 500 *Veſſels* at one time. The *Town* is long, containing ſeveral *Streets*, and graced with abundance of well-built houſes. It is very populous, being the Reſidence of the *Governour*, or his *Deputy*, the place of *Judicature*, and the *Scale* of *Trade*, where moſt of the *Merchants*, and *Factors* in the *Iſle* have their *Storehouſes* for the negotiation of their *Affairs*; and from theſe *Storehouſes* or *Shops*, the *Inhabitants* are ſupplyed with ſuch *Commodities* as they have occaſion of, in exchange of theirs, which are the product of of the *Iſle*. The Town is ill ſeated, the ground being lower than the banks of the *Sea*, by which means

means the Spring-*Tides* doth flow over, and there remaining, doth make a kind of of a mooriſh bogg, which doth occaſion it to be more unhealthful than the other parts of the *Iſle*. This Town for its defence, and ſecurity of the *Ships*, hath two ſtrong Forts oppoſite to each other, with a *Platform* in the midſt, which alſo commands the *Road*, all which are well Fortifyed with great Guns, &c. The principal of theſe *Forts* is called *Charles Fort*, being ſeated on *Nedhams Point*.

2. *Little Briſtol*, formerly *Sprights Bay*, ſcituate about four *Leagues* Leeward from St. *Michaels*, hath a commodious Road for *Ships*, is a place well frequented, and traded unto, and is ſtrongly Defended by two powerful *Forts*. Little Briſtol.

3. St. *James*, formerly called the *Hall*, ſeated not far from *Briſtol*, hath the accommodation of a good Road for *Ships*, and is a place of a conſiderable *Trade*, for its defence, beſides a large *Platform*, hath fortified *Breaſt-works*; and in this *Town* is kept for the Precinct, the monthly *Courts*.

Charles-Town.

4. *Charles-Town*, ſeated windeward of St. *Michaels*, about two *Leagues*: And on *Oyſter-Bay*, it is ſecured by two ſtrong *Forts*, the one to the Windward, and the other to the Leeward, of the *Town* and *Road*, with a *Platform* in the midſt. This *Town* hath the accomodation of weekly *Markets*, and here is kept the monthly *Courts* for the *Precinct*.

The other *Pariſhes* are of leſs note.

Other

Other Places on the Sea-Coaſt.

Other Places of Name along the Sea-Coaſt of this *Iſle*, beginning Eaſterly, and ſo encompaſſing the *Iſle*, are as followeth: Other Places on the Sea-Coaſt.

Fowl-Bay, *Auſtins-Bay*, *Maxwells-Bay*, where there is a ſmall Iſle, *Blackrock*, The *Hole*, *Spikes-Bay*, *Baliſes-Bay*, *Long-Bay*, *Clarks-Bay*, and *Conſtance-Bay*.

The Inhabitants.

The *Inhabitants* of this *Iſle* may be Ranged under 3 heads or ſorts, to witt, Maſters, (which are *Engliſh*, *Scotch*, and *Iriſh*, with ſome few *Dutch*, *French*, and *Jews*) *Chriſtian Servants*, and *Negro-Slaves*. And theſe three ſorts are exceeding numerous; for, according to The Inhabitants

a Calculation not long ſince made, the *Maſters*, and *Servants*, did amount to about 50000, and the *Negroes* to about double the number.

The *Maſters*, for the moſt part, live at the height of Pleaſure.

The *Servants*, at the expiration of 5 years, become Freemen of the *Iſland*, and employ their times according to their *abilities*, and *capacities*; either to get a ſmall *Plantation*, or to *work* at day-labour in other *Plantations*, or elſe to exerciſe their *Trades*, if ſo capacitated.

Negro-Slaves. The *Negro-Slaves* are never out of their *Bondage*, and the *Children* they get, are likewiſe perpetual *Slaves*. They have but mean allowance of *dyet*, *cloaths*, and *lodging*; and although held to ſuch hard Labour, and ſo ill treated, yet

yet are they well contented with their Conditions; and if their *Maſter* is but any thing kind, they think nothing too much to be done for them; and therefore 'tis great pity to wrong ſuch poor *Creatures*.

The chiefeſt *Stock* of a *Planter*, conſiſts in his *Servants* and *Slaves*, but eſpecially the *Slaves*, who are more numerous. And theſe they Buy on *Shipboard*, as men Buy Horſes in a *Fayr*, and according as they are handſome, luſty, well-ſhapen, and young, either the *men* or *women*, they give more or leſs; the general Rates for the Chriſtian-ſervants being about 10*l.* but if one that hath a good Trade, as a *Carpenter*, *Joyner*, *Smith*, or the like, then far more: Likewiſe, a Female that is young and handſome, is higher valued. The general Rate for the better ſort of

Negro-men, is 20*l.* or 25*l.* ſterling; and for *Women*, about 15*l.* for the encreaſe of ſtock of *Negroes*, they generally take as many *Men* as *Women*.

The Maintenance of the Servants and Slaves.

The Maintenance of the *Servants*, and *Negro-Slaves*, as to their Dyet, Apparrel, and Lodging, is very inconſiderable.

Their Food. For their *Food*, they are contented from weeks-end, to weeks-end, with *Potatoes*, *Loblolly*, made of beaten *Maize* mixt with water; *Caſſader-bread* common in all the *Indies*, *Bonaviſt*, and ſuch like food that the *Plantation* affordeth; as for *Meat*, they are ſeldome troubled with it, except at *Chriſtmas*, *Eaſter*, and *Whitſontide*, and then

they have *Hoggs-fleſh*, according to the cuſtome of the *Iſland*; but of late, the ſervants are allowed weekly, a ſmall quantity of *Swines-Fleſh*, or ſalted *Fleſh*, or *Fiſh*; and when any of the *Cattle* dye of any diſtemper, or by accident, it is given to the *Negroes*, who feed like Princes on it.

Their *Drinks* are *Mobbie*, made of *Potatoes* ſoaked in water; *Perino*, made of *Caſavie-Root* and water; *Crippo*, *Kill-Devil*, *Punch*, made of water and Sugar; *Plantin-drink*, made of *Plantins* and water; *Beveridge*, made of Spring-water, *Sugar*, and the juyce of *Orenges*; and *wine* of *Pines*, which is only made of the juyce of the *Fruit*, which is exceeding good and delicious; but this ſort, as alſo the *Beveridge*, and *Punch*, the ſervants are not much troubled with. Their Drink.

But as for the *Maſter-Planters*, *Merchants*, *Factors*, and *Strangers*, their Faire is far otherwiſe, having their curious-made *Diſhes*, as *Cuſtards*, *Cheeſe-cakes*, *Tanſies*; alſo, *Sturgeon*, *Anchoves*, *Caviare*, *Botardo*, *Neates-Tongues*, beſides *Poultrey*, *Fiſh*, *Fowl*, *Mutton*, *Beef*, *Kid*, *Porke*, *Beans*, *Peaſe*, ſeveral *Roots*, and other good *Diſhes*. And, beſides the ſeveral ſorts of *Liquors* already named, *Wines*, *Strong waters*, *Brandy*, and *Engliſh-Beer*; ſo that they find no want, and do not conſider the condition of thoſe poor wretches, their *Servants* and *Slaves*, who are conſtrained to ſo hard a labour.

Their Apparel.

The *Apparrel* they allow their *Servants* yearly, for the men, are 6 pair of *Drawers*, 12 pair of *Shoes*, 3 *Monmouth-Caps*, 6 *Shirts*; and for the women, 4 *Smocks*, 3 *Petticoats*,

coats, 4 *Coifes*, and 12 paire of *Shoos*, beſides, a Rug-Gown to each, to keep them warm, in the night, and to put on them when they come ſweating from their labour. To the *Negro-men*, they allow but 3 pair of *Canvas-Drawers*, and to the *Women*, but three *Petticoats*.

But for themſelves (eſpecially the better ſort) they are exceeding profuſe and coſtly.

The *Lodging* of theſe poor wretches is worſt of all, for having laboured all the day in ſo hot a *Countrey*, without any nouriſhing *Dyet*, at night they muſt be contented to lye hard, on nothing but a *board*, without any *Coverled*, in their *Hutts*, or rather *Hogſties*; but Chriſtian *Servants* are ſomething better Treated, being allowed *Hamocks*. Their Lodging.

Every

Every *Sunday*, (which is the only day of Reſt, and ſhould be ſet apart for the ſervice of God) they employ either in the getting of the Bark of *Trees*, and making of *Ropes* with it, which they Truck away for *Shirts*, *Drawers*, and the like; or elſe ſpend the day in Recreation, as *Dancing*, and *Wreſtling*, which they much delight in, though they are no great Proficients in either; for in their *Dancing*, they uſe antick actions, their hands having more of motion than their feet; and their head, than either; nor do the men and women *Dance* together, but apart; the *Muſique* to which they *Dance*, being a ſort of *Kettle-drums*, one bigger than another, which makes a ſtrange and various noiſe, but whither Harmonious, I leave to the judgment of the Reader.

It

It is thought by many, that the *Christians* ſhould be in danger of being murthered by the *Negro-Slaves*, who ſo much over-top them in number, and the rather, for that they are ſo cruelly uſed, and for that reaſon, many are fearful to venture to dwell here. But this Objection may be thus anſwered; that firſt, they are ſuch as were brought from ſeveral parts of *Affrica*, and do not underſtand one anothers Language; and then they are ſtir'd up with an inb-read hatred againſt one another, it being the cuſtome in thoſe parts, for ſeveral petty *Kings* to go to Wars againſt one another; and the *Priſoners* that are taken of each ſide, they ſell unto us, and other *European Nations* that come to *Traffique* with them; alſo, they are not permitted to touch, nay, hardly to

ſee

ſee a *Gun*, or any other *weapon*; and being kept in ſuch a *ſlavery*, they are fearful of begining ſuch an Inſurrection, it being preſent death for any that ſhall in the leaſt be found to act, or contrive ſuch a thing.

The Management of a Plantation.

The *Management* of a *Plantation*, ought to be the *Maſters* care, yet few of them (except thoſe of the meaner degree) are without their *Overſeers*, who takes off that trouble from them, whoſe Office is to call them to work by the Ring of a *Bell*, at 6 a clock in the morning, to appoint them their ſeveſal works, to give them due Correction upon any Miſdemeanour, or Idleneſs; he likewiſe diſmiſſes them at 11 a clock, to go to their Dinner, and calls them again by One a clock by the ſaid Bell, and diſchargeth them at 6 at night.

What

What I have ſaid in this Treatiſe of *Barbadoes* concerning their *Servants*, and *Slaves*, may be ſaid in that of *Jamaica*; for the *Servants*, and *Slaves*, are their greateſt ſtock; thoſe they Buy, the *Servants* for a Tearm of years, the *Negroes* for ever; their *Apparrel* which they allow to either being much the ſame, but their Dyet better; and for their labour, it may be ſaid to be much the ſame, the *Iſland* producing the ſame *Commodities*.

The Iſland of Barbados *very ſtrong.*

This *Iſland* is very ſtrong, as well by *Nature* as *Art*, being ſheltered with *Rocks*, and *Shoals*; and where nature hath not thus defended it, it is Fortified by *Trenches* and *Rampiers*, with *Palliſadoes*, *Cur-*

The Iſland very ſtrong

Curtains, and *Counter-Scarfes*; beſides, round about the *Iſle*, reguarding the *Sea*, is ſtanding-*Wood*: Here are alſo, for its further Defence, 3 *Forts*, one for a *Magazine* for the *Ammunition*, and *Powder* to lye in, and the other two for places of *Retreats*, as occaſion ſerveth. They have alſo for their further ſecurity, a ſtanding *Militia*, conſiſting of two *Regiments* of *Horſe*, and five of *Foot*, which are Stout, and well-Diſciplined men, and alwayes to be Ready on beat of Drum.

The Government of this Iſle.

The Government of the Iſland.

This *Iſle* is Governed by *Lawes* aſſimulated to thoſe of *England*, for all matters either *Civil*, *Eccleſiaſtick*, *Criminal*, *Maritime*, or *Martial*; yet not without ſome few *Lawes* appropriate to themſelves, which are not repugnant to

to the *Lawes* of *England*.

For the Execution of theſe *Lawes*, they have their *Courts* of *Judicature*.

The *Law* is adminiſtred by the *Governour*, or his *Deputy*, and Ten of his *Council*.

The *Iſle* is divided into four *Circuites*, in each of which, there is an Inferiour *Court* for civil *Cauſes*, from which, Appeals may be made to the *Supream Court*.

The Iſle divided into four Circuits.

Here are alſo *Juſtices* of the *Peace*, *Conſtables*, *Church-wardens*, and *Tything-men*.

And for the *Adminiſtration* of *Juſtice*, here are yearly 5 *Seſſions*.

At the *Governours* pleaſure, he calleth an Aſſembly for the making of New *Lawes*, (ſo, as not contrary to thoſe of *England*) and for the aboliſhing of Old; which ſaid *Aſſembly* is much in the nature

nature of our *Parliament*, and doth consist of the *Governour* as *Supream*, his Ten Council as so many *Peers*, and two *Burgesses*, chosen by the Commonalty out of each of the *Parishes*.

The present Governour.

The present Governour is the Right Hon. *William Willoughby*, Baron *Willoughby* of *Parham*.

As concerning the nature of the *Sugar-Canes*, how to *Plant* them, their *growth*, *cutting*, *grinding*, *boyling*; the *conveyance* of the *Skimmings* into the *Cisterns*, how to *distill* it for *Spirits*; how long it stayes in the *Cureing-house*, before it be good *Muscovado-Sugar*; together with the making it into *Whites*, is not my business in this small *Treatise*, to give the Reader instructions therein, referring to Mr. *Richard Ligons* Book of the Description of this *Isle*.

See Mr. *Ligons* Book of *Barbadoes* page 87.

A

A DESCRIPTION OF The ISLAND of St. *CHRISTOPHERS.*

ST. *Chriſtophers*, ſo called from *Chriſtopher Columbus*, the firſt diſcoverers thereof, ſcituate in the *Latitude* of 17 degrees, and 25 *min.* in circuite, about 75 *miles*: The Land lieth high and mountainous in the midſt, from which ſpringeth ſeveral *Ri-*

Its Scituation, &c.

vers, which oft-times, by reason of the *Raines* that falleth down the *Mountaines*, are overflown to the detriment of the *Inhabitants*.

The Soyl, Commodities, &c.

Its Soyl, and Commodities

The *Soyl* is light and sandy, and very apt to produce several sorts of *Fruits*, *Provisions*, and *Commodities*; as *Sugar*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, &c.

This *Isle*, by reason of its several great and steepy *Mountains*, between which, are Springs of hot, and Sulphurous *Water*, with horrid *Precipices*, and thick *Woods*, renders it very impassable through the midst: And the steepy *Ascents* of the *Mountains*, are divided into several *Stages*, or *Stories*, where are spacious wayes.

On

On the *Sea-side* there is a *Salt-pit* called *Gul-desac*, and not far from the said *Salt-pit*, there is a small *Istmus* of land, which reacheth within a mile and a half of the *Island* of *Nievis*, or *Mevis*.

The Isle very delightful, and of a pleasing Prospect.

This *Island* is a place exceeding delightful, and of a most delectable Prospect to the Eye of the beholder; for if the Eye be directed downwards, from the top, it hath a Prospect of curious *Gardens*, which gently descend to the Sea-side; and in reguard of the continual Ascent of the *Isle*, the lower *Stage* or *Story*, doth not debar the *Eye* of the pleasant Prospect of that which lyeth at a Remoter distance, which is terminated by those high *Mountains*: And that which maketh the Prospect the more delectable in the several *Plantations* (which are bounded

with Rows of *Trees* alwayes in their Verdure) are the fair *Houses* covered with glazed Slate.

The Division of the Isle, and how Possessed.

The Isle Possessed by the *English*, & *French*

The whole *Isle* is divided into four *Quarters* or *Cantons*, two of which, are possessed by the *English*, and two by the *French*; which parts are not so well watered, as those of the *English*, but are better for *Tillage*, and not so *Hilly*.

The *English* are more Populous then the *French*, and have two fortified places, one commanding the great *Haven*, and the other a descent not far from *Pointe de Sable*.

The *French* have Four strong *Forts*, of which one hath *Regular Works* like a *Cittadel*, that of most note

note commands the *Haven*, and is called *Basse-Terre*.

Both the *English*, and the *French*, keep constant Guard at their *Forts*, placed at the entrance of the *Paths* which leads to the several *Wards*, for the better security of each other.

Here are five *Churches* in those parts belonging to the *English*, viz. one at *Sandy-point*, one at *Palme-Tree*, another near the great Road, and two at the Inlet of *Cayoune*, with many fair Structures. Their Churches.

The *French*, besides their several *Habitations*, dispersed up and down in their *quarters*, have at *Basse-Terre* (near the *Haven* where *Ships* lye at *Anchor*) a *Town* of a good bigness, whose *Houses* are well *built*, of *Brick*, *Freestone*, and *Timber*; where the *Merchants* have their *Store-houses*, and is well A Town Possessed by the *French*

Inhabited by *Tradesmen*, and are well served with such *Commodities*, both for the *Back*, and *Belly*, together with *Utensils* for their *Houses*, and *Plantations*, as they have occasion of, in exchange of such *Commodities* which are the product of the *Island*. Here is a fair, and large *Church*, as also a *publique-Hall*, for the administration of *Justice*: Here is also a very fair *Hospital*, built by the *General*, for such people that cannot get cure at their *Houses*; where they are well maintained and attended by *Doctors*, and *Physitians*, for the recovery of their Healths. Here is also a stately *Castle*, being the Residence of the *Governour*, most pleasantly seated, at the foot of a high *Mountain*, not far from the *Sea*, having spacious *Courts*, delightful *Walks*, and *Gardens*, and enjoyeth a curious prospect.

A

A DESCRIPTION OF The ISLAND of *NIEVIS*, or *MEVIS*.

THe Iſland of *Nievis*, or *Mevis*, lyeth not far from St. *Chriſtophers*, as I have before noted, and in the *Latitude* of Seventeen degrees, and Nineteen *minutes*. Its Scituation.

It is but ſmall, being not above Eighteen miles in Circuite. Extent.

There is but One *Mountain* in the *Iſle*, and that is ſeated in the midſt, which is of a great height, but of an eaſy Acceſs, and cloathed with *Trees* from its Somett to the bottom; and about this Mountain, are the *Plantations* which reach to the *Sea-Shore*.

Springs of Water.

A Spring of Mineral water, and Baths.

Here are divers *Springs* of *Freſh-Water*, and one Spring of a *Hott* and *Mineral Water*; not far from whoſe Spring-head are *Baths* made, which are much frequented for the curing of ſeveral diſtempers of the Body of man.

It is indifferent Fertile, and hath ſtore of Deer, and other Game for *Hunting*.

The

The *Iſle* is Inhabited by about three or four Thouſand, who live well, and drive a *Trade* for ſuch things as they have occaſion for, by exchanging ſuch *Commodities* as the *Iſle* produceth; as, *Sugar*, *Cotton*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c.

It is a well-Governed *Colony*, where Juſtice is duly adminiſtred, and all Vices ſeverely puniſhed.

Their Churches, &c.

For the Worſhip of God, here are three *Churches*; and for its further defence, and ſafety, it hath a *Fort*, whereon are mounted ſeveral Peeces, for the ſecurity of the *Ships* in the Road, or Harbour, called *Bath-Bay*, as alſo the publique-*Store-houſe*.

This *Iſle*, as the reſt of the *Caribbee*'s, are troubled with *Muſ-*

Muſcheto's, *Chigos*, *Murigoins*, and other *Stinging Flyes*, which do much Annoy the Inhabitants.

A DESCRIPTION OF The ISLAND of *ANTEGO.*

THe *Iſland* of *Antego*, is ſeated in the *Latitude* of 16 degrees and 11 *min.* Its Scituation.

It is in Length, about ſix, or ſeven Leagues, and about the ſame breadth in many places. Extent.

It is of a difficult acceſs, and very

very dangerous for *Shipping*, by reaſon of the Rocks which encompaſs it.

The Number of Inhabitants.

It hath ſome few *Springs* of *Freſh-water*, beſides which, the *Inhabitants*, which are about 8 or 900. have made ſeveral *Ciſterns*, and *Ponds*, for the preſerving of *Rain-Water*.

Fiſh.

The *Iſle* doth abound in *Fiſh*, amongſt which, is the *Sword-Fiſh* which of all others, would be the chief in the *Sea*.

Fowl, & Cattle.

Here are great plenty of moſt ſorts of Wild Fowl, and not wanting in *Veniſon*, and Tame *Cattle*.

Commodities.

The *Commodities* that it affordeth, are *Sugar*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c.

The Lord propriator of this *Iſle* is, the Rt. Hon. *Will.* L^d. *Willoughby* of *Parham*, who is Governour of the *Iſland* of *Barbadoes*, and ſome other *Iſles*.

A

A DESCRIPTION OF The ISLAND of St. *VINCENT.*

THe *Iſland* of St. *Vincent*, lyeth in the *Latitude* of Sixteen degrees. Its Scituation.

It is about 20 miles in length, and Fifteen in breadth, of a Fertile *Soyl*, yielding abundance of *Sugar-Canes*; which grow Naturally without Planting. Extent, and Fertility.

It

It is well watered with Ri*vers*, and affordeth many safe *Roads*, and convenient *Bayes* for *Shipping*.

The *Engliſh* have here ſome *Settlement*, but are not very powerful.

A

A DESCRIPTION OF The ISLAND of *DOMINICA.*

THis *Isle* is seated in the *Latitude* of Fifteen degrees and a half. Its Scituation,

It is about 12 *Leagues* in length, and 8 in breadth. Extent.

On the *West* side of the *Isle*, there is a convenient Harbour for *Ships.*

It

It is very *Montainous*, yet not without many Fertile *Valleys*, producing ſeveral *Commodities*, but chiefly *Tobacco*, which is planted by the *Engliſh*; but the *Natives* which are *Canibals*, and very Barbarous, doth much hinder the comming of the *Engliſh* to ſettle here.

A DESCRIPTION OF The ISLAND of *MONTSERRAT*.

MONTSERRAT, an *Iſland* of a ſmall Extent, not exceeding *Ten miles* in Length, and of a leſs Breadth. Its Extent, Situation, Fertility, &c.

It is ſeated in the *Latitude* of 17 degree: It is much inclined to

Mountains, which are well clo
thed with *Cedar*, and other *Tree*
and the *Valleys*, and *Plains* a
very Fertile.

This *Isle* is most Inhabited b
the *Irish*, who have here a *Churc*
for Divine *Worship*.

A DESCRIPTION OF The ISLAND of *ANGUILLA.*

THis *Iſle* is ſeated in the *Latitude* of Eighteen degrees, and One and Twenty *Minutes.* Its Scituation, extent, &c.

It Extendeth it ſelf in length, about Ten *Leagues*, and in breadth about Three.

The *Inhabitants* are *Engliſh*, which are Computed to amount unto two or three Hundred, who are but poor, the *Iſle* being ſaid not to be worth the keeping.

A DESCRIPTION OF The ISLAND of *BARBADA.*

Its Scituation, Fertility, &c.

BARBADA, or *Barboude*, ſcituate in the *Latitude* of of Seventeen degrees and a half.

It is an *Iſle* of no great Extent, not exceeding Fifteen miles in Length, nor is it of any conſiderable Account to the *Engliſh*, who

are the Poſſeſſors of it: Yet is it found to be of a Feitile Soyl, and to be well ſtored with *Cattle*, *Sheep*, &c. and may produce ſeveral good *Commodities*, were it well managed, to the advantage of the *Inhabitants*.

A

A DESCRIPTION OF The ISLES of *BERMUDES*, OR, The Summer-ISLES.

Their Scituation, and Name.

EAſt of *Virginia*, and *Carolina*, which is a part of *Florida*, lyeth the Iſles of *Bermudes*; ſo called, from *John Bermudes* a *Spaniard*, by

whom they were firſt diſcovered. They are alſo called the *Summer-Iſles*, from the *Shipwrack* that one *George Summers* (an *Engliſh*-man) there ſuffered.

Theſe *Iſles* lye diſtant from *England*, about 15 or 1600 *Leagues*, from *Madera*, 1000, or 1200; from *Hiſpaniola*, 400; and from *Carolina*, which is the neereſt part of Land, about 300 *Leagues*.

Their Extent.

St. *Georges* Iſle. Of theſe *Iſles*, the greateſt called St. *Georges*, is 5 or 6 Leagues long, and almoſt thorowout, not above a quarter, a third, or half a League broad, the others are much leſs.

Their Form, &c.

All theſe *Iſles* together, form a body

body like a *Creſſent*, and incloſe very good *Ports*, the chief among which, are thoſe of the *Great-Sound*, *Herringtons Inlet*, *Southampton*, and *Pagets*; which, with their *Forts* of *Dover*, and *Warwick*, take their names from the ſeveral Noble men that were concerned as undertakers. Several good Ports.

The Fertility, Commodities, Fruits, &c.

The *Earth* is exceeding Fertile, yeilding two Crops yearly; their *Maize* they gather in *July*, and *December*. Its Fertility.

They have exceſſent *Fruits*, as, *Oranges*, *Dates*, *Mulberries* both White and Red; where breed abundance of *Silk-worms* which ſpin *Silk*. Their Fruits.

Their chief *Commodities* are, *Oranges*

Their Commodities.

Oranges, *Couchaneil*, and *Tobacco*, with ſome *Pearl*, and *Amber-greece*, and with theſe they drive ſome ſmall *Trade*.

They have plenty of *Tortoiſes*, which is their ordinary food, whoſe *Fleſh* is very delicious.

Hoggs.

Their *Hoggs*, which the *Spaniards* formerly carried thither, are greatly encreaſed.

Fowles.

They have many *Fowles*, and *Birds*, amongſt which, a great many *Cranes*, with a *Sea-Fowl* that breeds in holes like *Rabbets*.

Defective in Freſh-water.

They have no *Freſh-Water* for their occaſions, but that of *Wells*, and *Fits*, which *Ebbs* and *Flowes* with the *Sea*, there being neither *Fountain* nor *Stream* in theſe *Iſles*.

No Venemous Beaſt.

In theſe *Iſles* are no *Venemous Beaſt*,

beaſt, their *Spiders* are not poyſonous, but are of ſundry and various *Colours*; and in the hot weather, they make their *Webs* ſo ſtrong, that oft-times the ſmall *Birds* are entangled and catched in them. Their Spiders.

Cadar Trees.

Here are *Cadar Trees*, which differs from all others in ſeveral reſpects, but the wood is very ſweet.

The Air and Healthfulneſs.

The *Skie* is almoſt always Serene, and when darkned with *clouds*, it commonly *Thunders*, and *Lightneth*: And the *Air* is very Temperate, and ſo exceeding healthful, that it is rare to hear that any one dyeth of any Diſtemper, These Iſles exceeding healthful

per, but only Old age; insomuch that many have removed from *England* hither, only for the enjoyment of a long, and healthful life. And those that have made any long continuance here, are fearful of removing out of so pure an *Air*.

The Inhabitants.

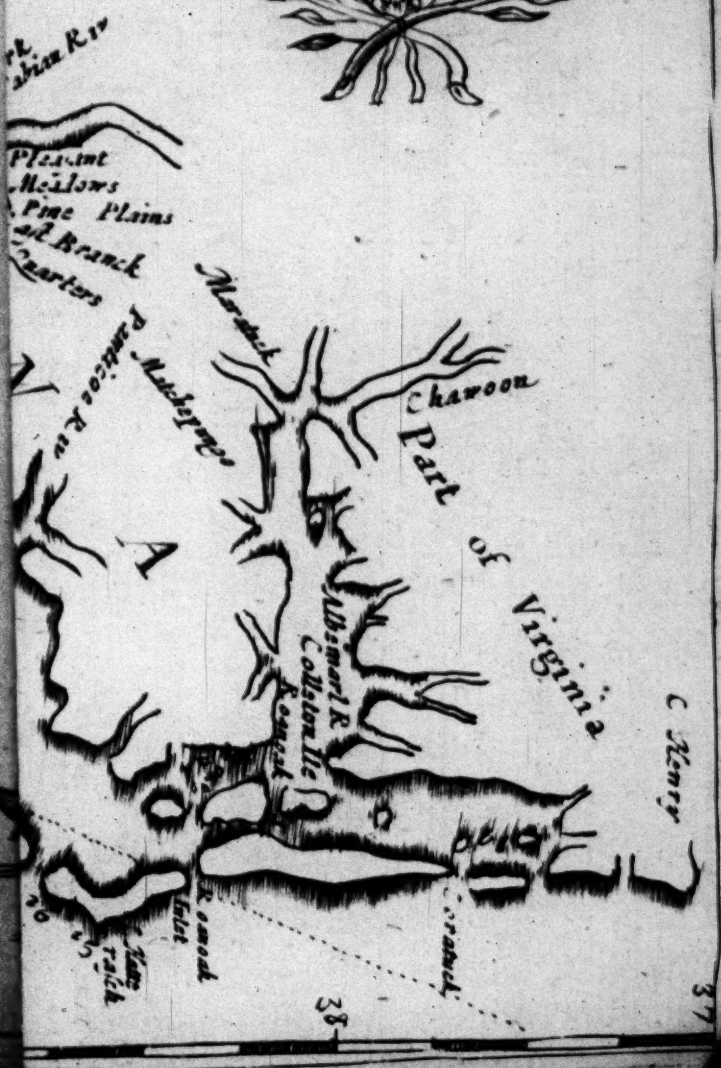
The Inhabitants and strength of the Isle.

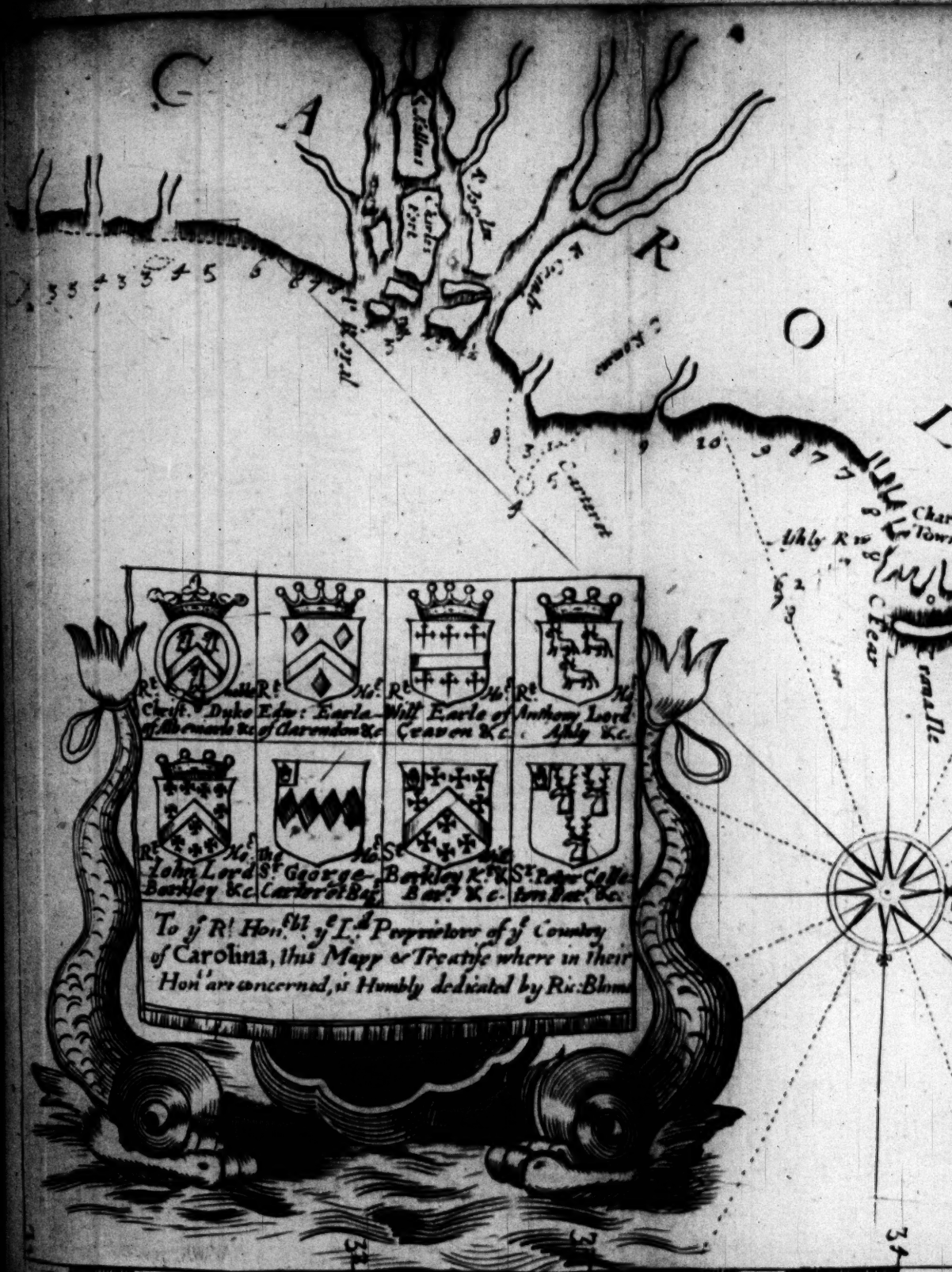
The *English* first setled themselves on these *Isles* about the year 1612. and have now established a powerful *Colony*, there being at present, about four or five Thousand *Inhabitants*, who have strongly Fortified the *Approaches*, which with the *Rocks* in the *Sea*, renders them Impregnable.

A Generall Mapp of CAROLINA.

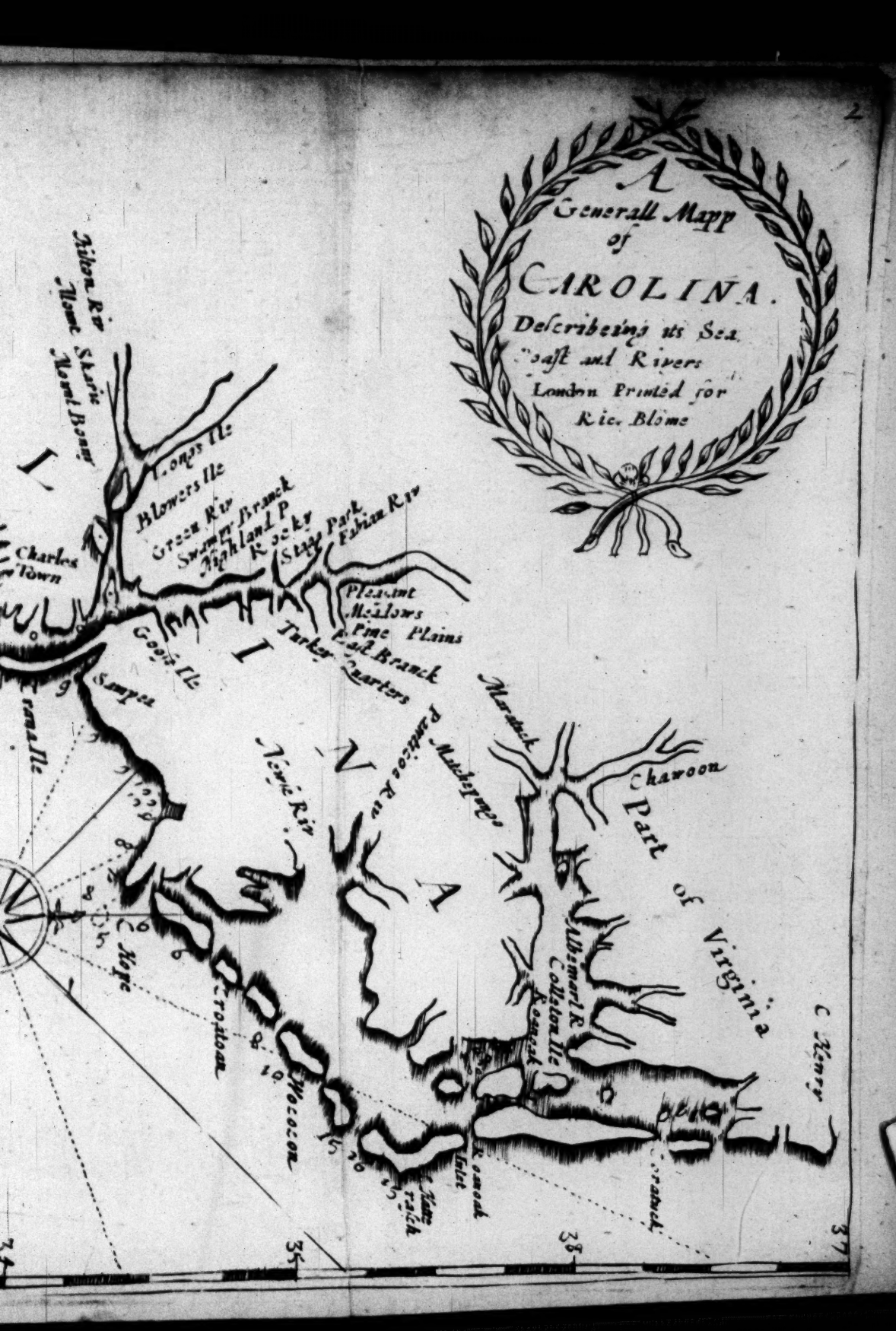
Describeing its Sea Coast and Rivers

London Printed for Ric. Blome





Carteret
Ashly R.
C. Fear
Rt. Christ. Duke of Albemarle &c.
Rt. Edw: Earle of Clarendon &c.
Rt. Will. Earle of Craven &c.
Rt. Anthony Lord Ashly &c.
Rt. John Lord Berkley &c.
Sr. George Carteret Bar.
Sr. Berkley Kt. & Bar. &c.
Sr. Peter Colleton Bar. &c.
To ye Rt. Hon.ble ye L.d Proprietors of ye Country of Carolina, this Mapp & Treatise where in their Hon.rs are concerned, is Humbly dedicated by Ric: Blom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A
Generall Mapp
of
CAROLINA.
Describeing its Sea
Coast and Rivers
London Printed for
Ric. Blome
Hilton Riv
Mount Sharie
Mount Bonny
Longs Ile
Blowers Ile
Green Riv
Swampy Branch
Highland P
Rocky
Stagg Park
Fabian Riv
Charles Town
Pleasant Meadows
Pine Plains
East Branch
Turkey Quarters
Goose Ile
Sampea
Crana Ile
Newse Riv
Pantico Riv
Matchepungo
Maratuck
Chawoon
Part of Virginia
Albemarl R
Colleton Ile
Roanoak
C Henry
C Hope
Croatoan
Wococon
Roanoak Inlet
Matte rasch
Coratuck
34
35
36
37

A DESCRIPTION OF CAROLINA.

CAROLINA, a New eſtabliſhed *Colony*, of the *Engliſh*, being that part of *Florida* adjoyning to *Virginia*, which makes its Northern bounds in the *Latitude* of 36 degrees; and extendeth it ſelf to the *Latitude* of 29, which makes its extream Southern bounds; on the Eaſt it is waſhed with the *Atlantick Ocean*, and

Its Bounds, and Scituation.

and on the West, it hath that large Tract of land which runneth into the *Pacifique Ocean.*

Its Temperature, and Healthfulness.

This Country very healthful.

It is a *Countrey* blest with a Temperate, and Wholesome *Air*, the *heat* in *Summer*, nor the *Cold* in *Winter*, (which is not so much as to check the growth of Plants, Trees, &c. The several Fruits, and Plants, having their distinct seasons, being no wayes offensive to the *Inhabitants.* Neither is the *Air* thus Temperate, and Agreeable, to the *Natives* only, but it is as Favourable to the *English*: And being thus healthful, hath Invited several persons from the *Bermudes* to settle here; who dwelling in so pure an *Air*, durst not venture in any other *Countrey.* Nor do

do thoſe from the *Bermudes* only remove hither, upon the aſſurance of a happy life, joyned with the gaining of Fair *Eſtates*, but alſo, many *Engliſh* from moſt of the *American Plantations*, it being generally eſteemed one of the beſt *Colonies* that ever the *Engliſh* were Maſters of; for here is *Health*, *Pleaſure*, and *Profit* to be found, which cannot be met with in ſo large a meaſure, in any *Countrey* of the *Indies*.

Their Fruits, Hearbs, &c.

The *Soyl* is Rich, and Fertile, and produceth excellent *Fruits*; as *Apricocks*, *Peaches*, *Grapes*, (of which the *Engliſh* have made good *Wine*) *Olives*, *Walnuts*, *Apples*, *Pears*, *Plumbs*, *Cherries*, *Figgs*, *Mulberries*, *Strawberries*, *water-* Their Fruits.

Water-Mellons, *Marachocks*, *Quinces*, and other *Fruits* known to us in *Europe*, which for goodneſs are no wayes Inferiour to them; and in the Southern part, *Oranges*, *Limes*, *Pomgranates*, and *Pome-Citrons*. And indeed, the Earth is very apt to produce, and bring to Maturity, *Corn*, all ſorts of *Garden-Herbs*, and *Roots*, &c.

Its Commodities.

Commodities. The *Commodities* which this *Countrey* doth and may produce, are *Wines*, *Oyls*, *Silk*, (*Mulberry-Trees* growing in great abundance in the *Woods*) *Cotton*, *Indico*, *Ginger*, *Tobacco*, &c. And it is believed, that here may be made of the three firſt *Commodities*, viz. *Wines*, *Oyl*, and *Silk*, ſuch great abundance, to theirs, and this

King-

Kingdoms enrichment, that besides what we shall use our selves, we may have wherewith to furnish *Forrain Parts*.

Their Trees.

Besides the *Mulberry-Trees*, here are those of *Cædar*, *Oak*, both White and Red, *Poplar*, *Bay*, *Ash*, and *Pine*; with several others whose names are yet unknown. Trees.

Their Rivers, Fish, and Fowl.

The *Countrey* is very well watered with *Rivers*, there being between *Cape-Carteret*, and *Port-Rasal*, which is not above 60 *miles*, 5 or 6 great Navigable *Rivers*, which discharge themselves into the *Sea*, besides several others of less Remark. And these *Rivers* are Rivers.

plentifully ſtored with excellent *Fiſh* of ſundry ſorts, which being the ſame as are found in *Virginia*, which comes next to be treated of, I ſhall omit the nameing of them here.

Their Fowles. Here are alſo great plenty of *Wild-Fowl*, as *Geeſe*, *Cranes*, *Swans*, *Herons*, *Curlews*, *Heath-Cocks*, *Oxeys*, *Brants*, *Dotterels*, *Widgeons*, *Teals*, and *Duck*, and *Mallard* in an undeſtroyable quantity.

Proviſions in the Woods.

The *Woods* are well ſtored with large *Turkeys*, *Pheſants*, *Partridges*, *Turtle-Doves*, *Wood-Pidgeons*, with great variety and plenty of ſmall *Birds*. Alſo in the *Woods*, are great plenty of *Deer*, with abundance of *Hares*, *Coneys*, &c.

Here

Here are divers delightful, and ſpacious *Savanas*.

The Natives of Carolina.

The *Natives* of *Carolina*, according to the obſervation of Mr. *John Ledener* (who made three ſeveral journeys from *Virginia*, to *Carolina*, about the year 1670. on purpoſe for a diſcovery of thoſe parts, and the better underſtanding the nature and diſpoſition of the *Inhabitants*) are ſaid by him, to be a people of a ready witt, and though Illiterate, of a good underſtanding. For the *Account* of *time*, (he ſaith,) they make uſe of *Hieroglyphicks*, and *Emblems* of *things*; likewiſe they inſtruct their *Children* in ſuch things as relates to their *Families* and *Countrey*, which is ſo preſerved from *Generation*, to

The Diſpoſition, &c. of the Natives.

Generation; where a battle hath been fought, or upon the ſettlement of a *Colony*, they raiſe a ſmall *Pyramid* of ſtone, which doth conſiſt of the number *ſlain*, or ſetled at ſuch a *Colony*. For *Religious Rites*, either *Devotion*, *Sacrifice*, or *Burial*, they make a round circle of ſhort *Strawes*, or *Reeds*, and according to the placing of the ſaid *Strawes*, or *Reeds*, it is known for what it was made; and to meddle with ſuch *Circles*, is eſteemed no better than *Sacriledge*.

He ſaith, they worſhip one *God*; as *Creator* of all *things*, to whom their *High-Prieſt* offers *Sacrifice*, but believes he hath ſomthing elſe to do, than to reguard *Humane Affairs*, but doth commit the Government thereof to leſſer *Deities*; that is, to *good* and *evil Spirits*, to whom their Inferiour *Prieſts* makes

makes their *Devotion*, and *Sacrifice*. He ſaith, they beleive the *Tranſmigration* of the *Soul*, and when any one dyeth, they Interr with the *Corps*, *Proviſions*, and *Houſholdſtuff* for the *Elizium* or next *World*, which they fancy to be beyond the *Mountains*, and *Indian Ocean*. He further ſaith, that from four women, they believe all mankind Sprung, and do therefore divide themſelves into as many *Tribes*; and in their *Marriages*, they are very Superſtitious.

He ſaith, they are generally well-proportionate; they are great Favourers of the *Engliſh*, living together in Love and Friendſhip, and upon all occaſions, ready to contribute their aſſiſtance unto them. They are generally of a good, and honeſt meaning, no wayes addicted to *Vice*, or to *Extra-*

Extravagancies, contenting themſelves with a mean *Dyet* and *Apparrel* for their preſent ſubſiſtance, not taking much care for the time to come. He further ſaith, that they are much addicted to *Mirth*, and *Dancing*; they are alſo much prone to *Honour*, and *Valour*, which they place above all other *Vertues*, which doth occaſion them to be ſo continually engaged againſt one another in Wars: and that ſide which Fortune Crowneth with Victory, Triumphal *Follaties* are performed by them.

Its Diviſion into Kingdomes.

The *Countrey* (he ſaith) is divided into ſeveral petty *Kingdoms*, and the *People* in the one, keep no good Correſpondence with thoſe that border upon them, and on the leaſt occaſion, wage *War* one againſt another.

In this *Countrey* of *Carolina* (he ſaith)

saith) that there are several *Indian Towns* which are generally the Habitation of the *King*, that commands the *Territory*.

The Proprictors of Carolina.

This *Province* or *Countrey* of *Carolina*, was first Possessed by the *English*, about the year 1660, and became a *Proprietorship*; which his present *Majesty* K. *Charles* the Second, granted by Patent to the Right Noble, *George* Duke of *Albemarle*, Earl of *Torrington*, Baron *Moncke* of *Potheridge*, *Peachampe* and *Teys*, Knight of the Noble Order of the *Garter*, *Captain General* of his Majesties *Land-Forces*, and one of the Lords of his Majesties most Honourable Privy *Council*, &c. The Right Honourable, *Edward* Earl of *Clarendon*, The Proprieters of *Carolina*.

rendon, Viſcount *Cornbury*, and Baron *Hide* of *Hendon*, &c. The Right Honourable, *William* Earl of *Craven*, Viſcount *Craven* of *Uffington*, Baron *Craven* of *Hamſted-Marſhal*, Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Middleſex*, and Borouh of *Southwark*, and one of the Lords of his Majeſties moſt Honourable *Privy Council*, &c. The Right Honourable *John* Lord *Berkley*, Baron *Berkley* of *Stratton*, Lord Lievtenant of *Ireland* for his Majeſty, &c. The Right Honourable, *Anthony* Lord *Aſhley*, Baron *Aſhley* of *Winbourn* St. *Giles*, *Chancellour* of the *Exchequor*, *under-Treaſurer* of *England*, one of the Lords *Commiſſioners* of the *Treaſury*, and one of the Lords of his Majeſties moſt Honourable *Privy Council*, &c. The Honourable Sr. *George Carteret* of *Hawnes*

nes in *Bedfordſhire* Baronet, *Vice-Chamberlain* of his Majeſties *Houſhold*, and one of his Majeſties moſt Honourable *Privy Council*, &c. Sr. *William Berkley* of in the County of Knight and Baronet, and to Sr. *John Colleton* of *London*, Knight and Baronet; and to their *Heirs* and *Succeſſors*.

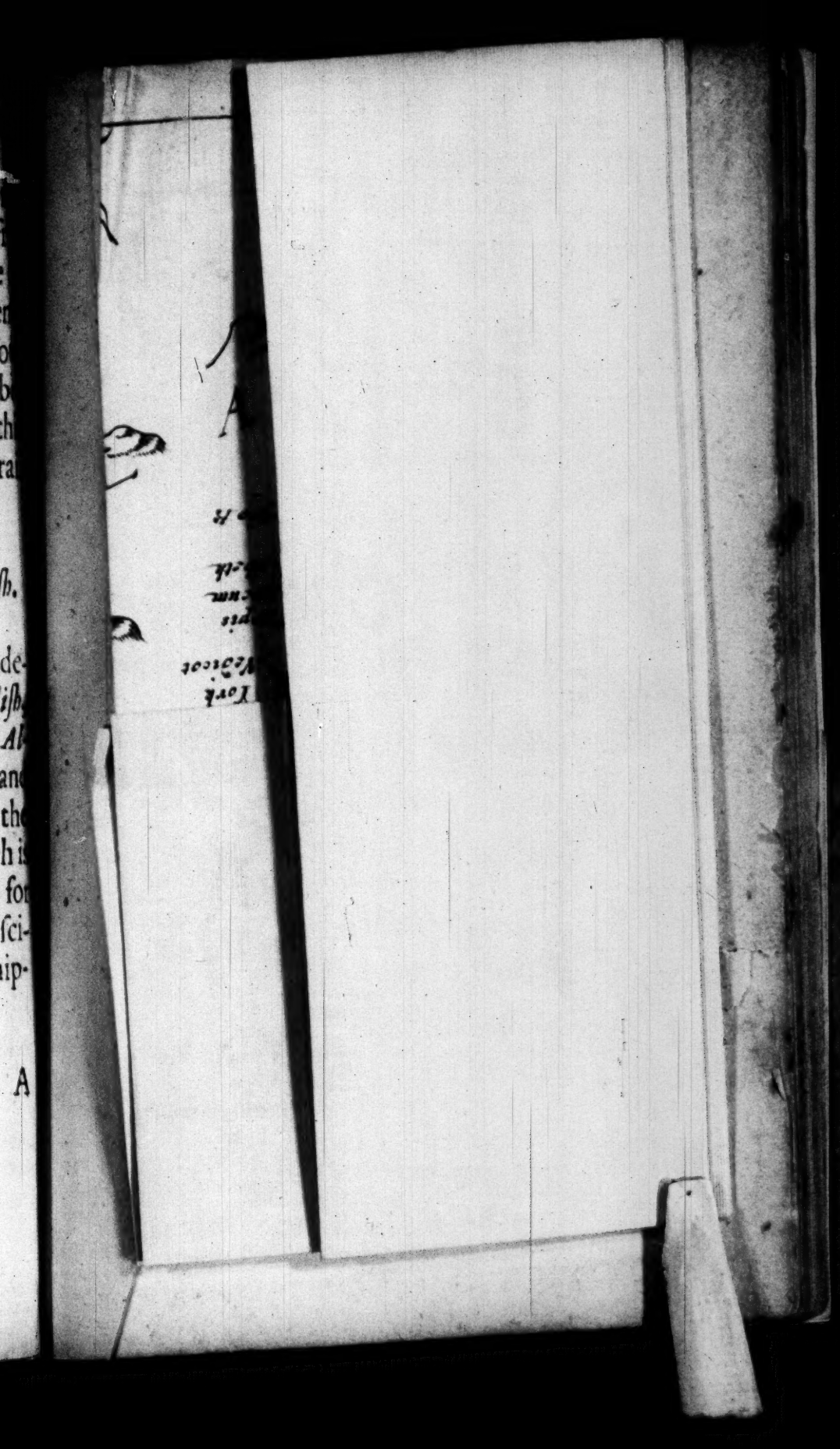
And the ſaid *Lords proprietors*, having by their *Patent*, power to eſtabliſh a *Government*, and make *Lawes* for the better Regulation thereof, and the inviting of *Inhabitants*, have formed a *Model*, (which by the general conſent of all the *Proprietors*) was drawn up by the Right Honourable the Lord *Aſhley*, a perſon of great Worth, and Prudence; whoſe knowledg in matters of *State*, and the *Settlement* of a *Government*, is ſufficiently

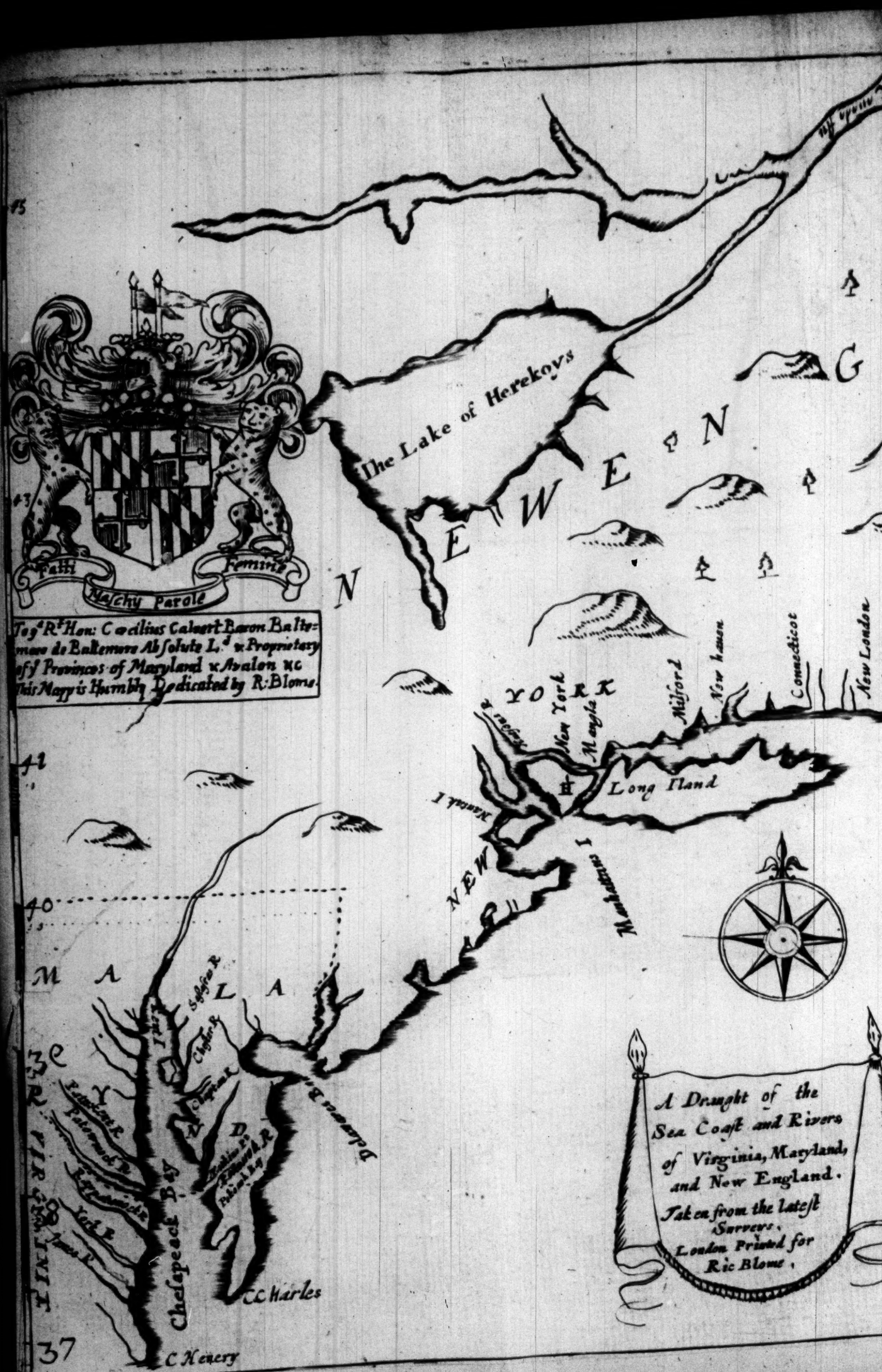
ently praiſe worthy by all perſo
Which ſaid *Model* is ſo well fi
med, for the good and welfare
the *Inhabitants*, that it is eſteem
ed by all judicious perſons witho
compare; but the ſaid *Model*, b
ing too long to be ſet down in th
ſmall Treatiſe, I muſt be conſtra
ned to omit it.

The Settlements of the Engliſh.

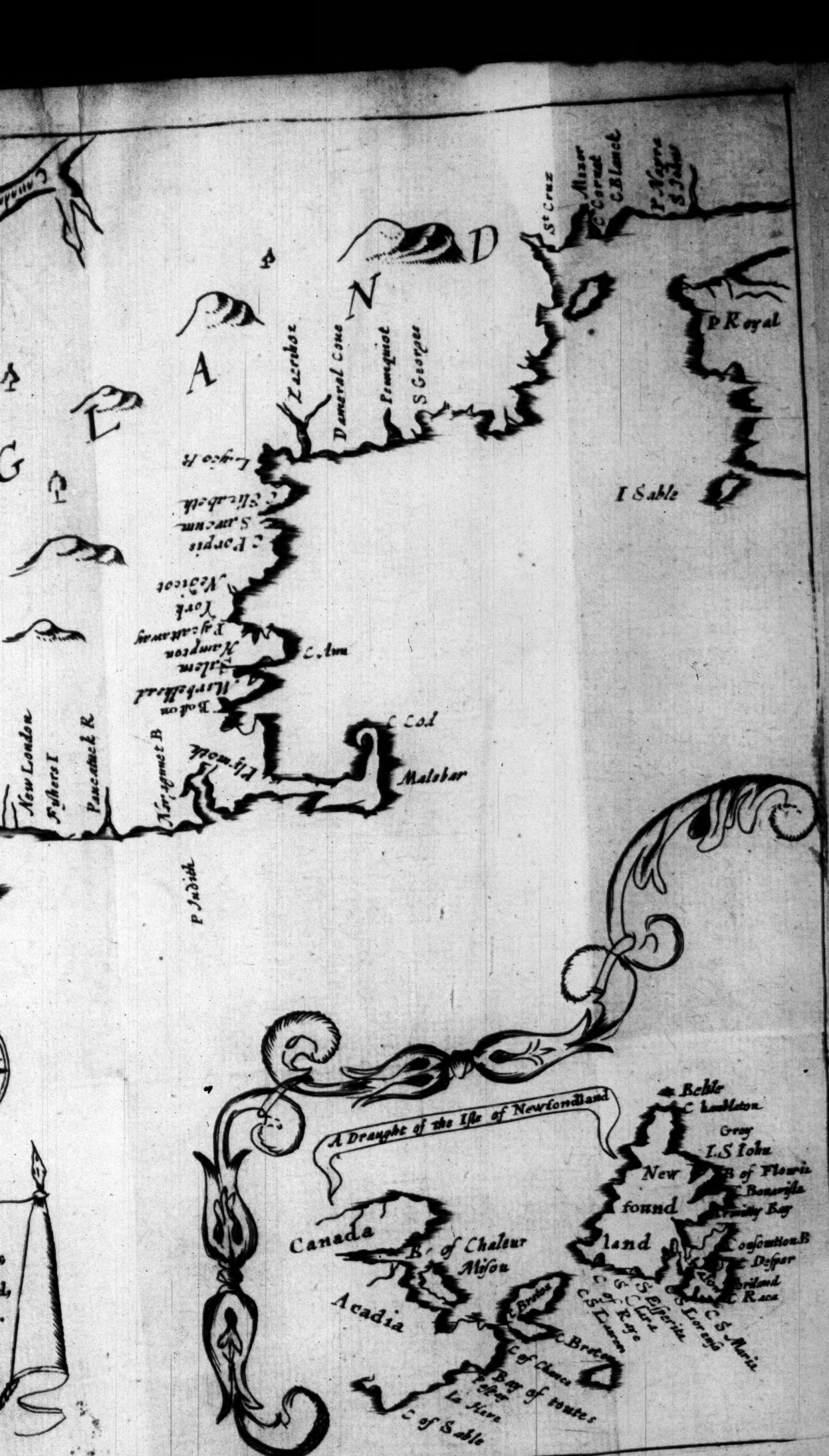
Here are at preſent two conſide-
rable Settlements of the *Engliſh*
for ſo ſhort a time, the one at *A*
bemarle-River in the *North*, an
the other about the midſt of th
Countrey on *Aſhley River*, which i
likely to be the *Scale* of Trade fo
the whole Countrey, as being ſci-
tuate very Commodious for Ship-
ping, and in a healthful place.

A





The Lake of Herekoys
NEWEN
G
Fatti
Femine
Maschy Parole
To ye Rt Hon: Cæcilius Calvert Baron Baltemore de Baltemore Absolute Ld & Proprietary of ye Provinces of Maryland & Avalon &c This Mapp is Humbly Dedicated by R: Blome.
YORK
New York
Mangla
Milford
New hauen
Connecticot
New London
Long Iland
Nantuk I
Manhattans I
NEW
MALA
Chesapeack Bay
Delaware Bay
C C Harles
C Henery
A Draught of the Sea Coast and Rivers of Virginia, Maryland, and New England. Taken from the latest Survers. London Printed for Ric Blome.



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C Porpis
Nedicot
York
Hampton
Salem
Marbelhead
C Ann
C Cod
Malebar
New London
Fishers I
Pancatuck R
Naragunet B
P Judith
A Draught of the Isle of Newfondland
Canada
B of Chaleur
Mison
Acadia
C Breton
C of Chance
Bay of toutes
La Hive
C of Sable
Belle
Chamblaton
Grey
I. S Iohn
New
found
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B of Flouris
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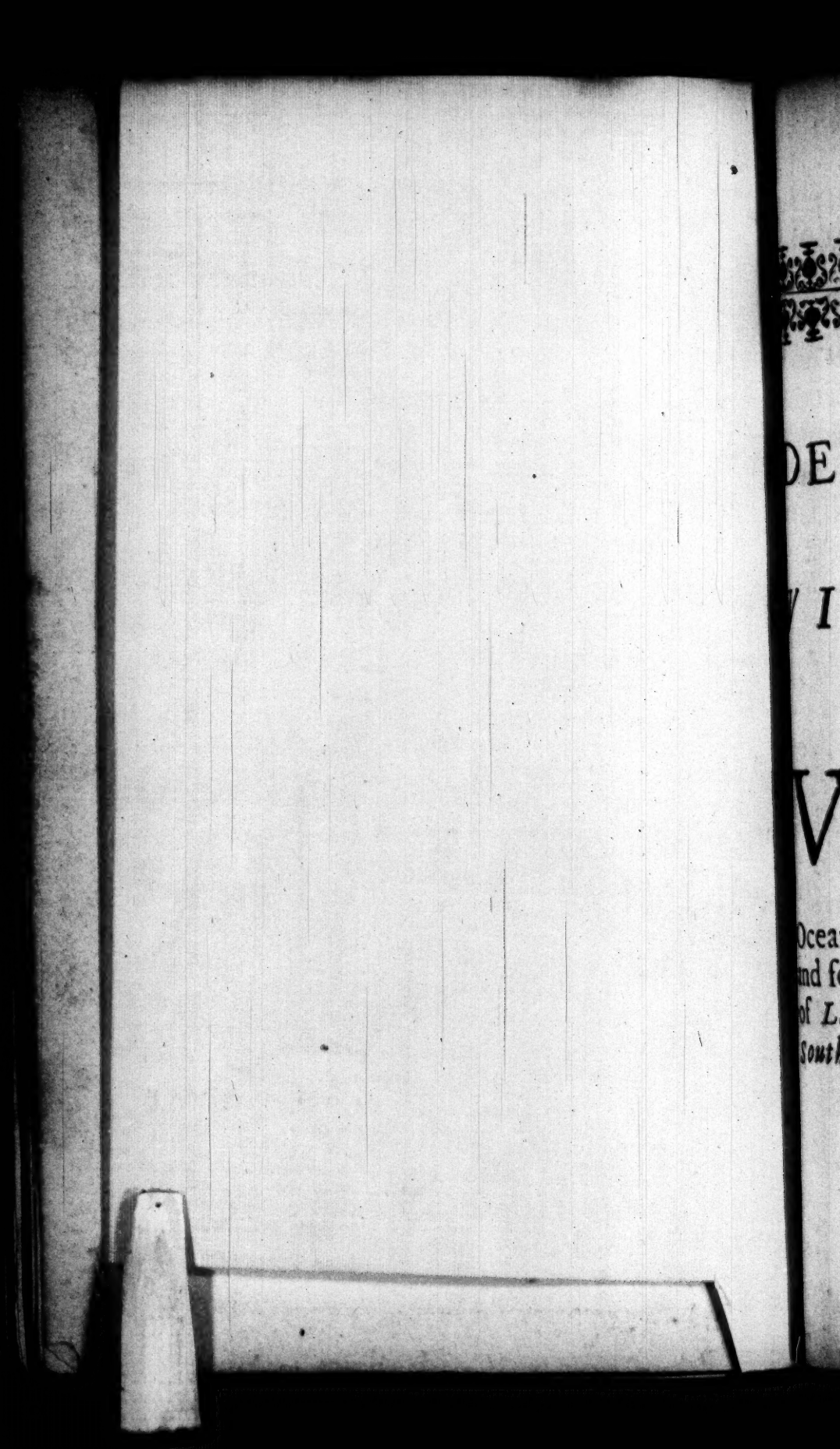
C S Maria
C S Lorenso
S Esperita
S Clara
C of Raye
C S Lauren



A DESCRIPTION OF VIRGINIA.

Its Bounds.

Its Bounds.

VIRGINIA particularly now ſo called, hath for its Southern Limits, *Carolina*; for its Eaſtern, the *Atlantick* Ocean; for its Northern, *Mariland*; and for its Weſtern, that vaſt tract of *Land* which runneth into the *South-Sea*.

Its

Its Name.

Its Name and why so called.

This *Countrey* was said to b first discovered by Sr. *Franc Drake* (as indeed all this Tract o Sea-Coast) and was so named b Sir. *Walter Rawleigh*, (a great pro moter of this discovery,) in honou of Queen *Elizabeth*, who the Reigned.

The Settlement of the English.

† Capt. *Smith*, a great Promoter of the *English* setling at *Virginia*.

Much time was spent in the disco very of this *Countrey*, with vast ex pences in the setting forth of *Ships* and not without the great loss o many a poor wretches life, before it could be brought to perfection but at length, through the Industry of † Captain *John Smith*, and other worthy persons, who took great pains

ains for the advancement of these iscoveries, fortune began to smile n her, and about the Reign of ing *James*, a *Patent* was grant- d to certain persons as a *Corpora- on*, and called the Company of *dventurers* of *Virginia*. Af- erwards other *Patents* were ranted to them for larger Extents f *Land* excluded in the former; ut the said *Corporation* commit- ing of several, and frequent Mis- emeanours, and Miscarriages, the aid *Patent* about the year 1623 as made *Nul*; since which it hath een free for all his *Majesties Sub- jects*, to *Trade* into these parts.

Its Air and Temperature.

This *Countrey* is blest with a sweet aud wholesome *Air*, and the *Clime* of late very agreeable to

Virginia now very healthful.

the *Engliſh*, ſince the clearing o *Woods*; ſo that now few dyeth o the *Countreys* diſeaſe, called th *Seaſoning*.

The Soyl.

It is every where interlaced wit delectable *Hills*, and rich *Valleys* and of a *Soyl* ſo Fertile, that an A cre of ground commonly yieldet 200 *Buſhels* of Corn, and is very apt to produce what is put therein

The Soyl very Rich.

as *Engliſh Grains*, *Roots*, *Seeds*, *Plants*, *Fruits*, &c. beſides thoſe appropriated to the *Countrey*, and other adjacent parts of *America*.

Their Fruits.

Excellent Fruits.

Here are excellent *Fruits* in great abundance, which may be compared with thoſe of *Italy* or *Spain*, as

Apricocks,

pricocks, *Peaches*, *Mellons*, *Apples*, *Pears*, *Plumbs*, *Cherries*, *Grapes*, *Figgs*, *Pomgranates*, *Quinces*, *Maracocks*, *Puchamines*, *Chesnuts*, *Walnuts*, *Olives*, *Strawberries*, *Rasberries*, *Goosberries*, and *Mulberries* in great abundance.

Of their *Apples* they make *Syder*; of their *Pears*, *Perry*; and of their *Grapes*, *Wine*.

Their Roots and Herbs.

They have several sorts of *Roots*, as *Potatoes*, *Carrets*, *Turnips*, *Artichoaks*, *Onyons*, *Cabbages*, *Colly-flowers*, *Sparagus*, &c. And most sort of *Garden-herbs*, known to us in great plenty. Plenty of Roots, & Herbs.

Their

Their Fowles, and Birds.

Abundance of Fowle. Here is great plenty of *Fowle*, as wild *Turkeys*, which uſually weigh 6 ſtone; *Partridges*, *Swans*, *Geeſe*, *Ducks*, *Teal*, *Widgeons*, *Dotterels*, *Heathcocks*, *Oxeyes*, *Brants*, *Pidgeons*, *Cranes*, *Herons*, *Eagles*, and ſeveral ſorts of *Hawkes*. And for ſmall *Birds*, innumerable quantities of ſundry ſorts, as *Blackbirds*, *Thruſhes*, *Redbirds*; and above all, the *Mockbird*, which counterfeiteth the notes of all Birds.

Their Wilde Beaſts, and Tame Cattle.

They have great ſtore of *wilde Beaſts*, as *Lyons*, *Bears*, *Leopards*, *Tygers*, *Wolves*, and Dogs like *Wolves*

Wolves, but barke not; *Buffeloes*, *Elks*, whose Flesh is as good as Beef; *Rosconnes*, *Utchunquois*, Deer, *Hares*, *Bevers*, *Ottors*, *Foxes*, *Martins*, *Poulcats*, *Wesells*, *Musk-Rats*, *Flying Squirils*, &c. And for *Tame Cattle*, *Cowes*, *Sheep*, *Goats*, *Hoggs*, and *Horses* in great plenty.

Virginia well stored with Beasts, & Tame Cattle.

Their Fish.

Here is great plenty of Excellent *Fish*, as well in the *Sea*, and Bay of *Chesopeack*, as in the *Rivers*, viz. *Cods*, *Thornback*, *Sturgeon*, *Grampuses*, *Porpuses*, *Drums*, *Cat-Fish*, *Basses*, *Sheepsheads* (which makes broath like that of *Mutton*) *Cony-Fish*, *Rock-Fish*, *Creey-Fish*, *White Salmons*, *Mullets*, *Soles*, *Plaice*, *Mackrel*, *Trouts*, *Perches*, *Conger-Eels*, *Herrings*, *Crabs*, *Oysters*, *Shrimps*, *Cockles*, *Muscles*, &c.

Variety of Fish.

Commodities.

The Product of the Country

Commodities which this Countrey doth, or may produce, are *Hemp*, *Flax*, *Hops*, *Rape-Seed*, *Annice-seed*, *Woad*, *Madder*, *Pot-Ashes*, *Honey*, *Wax*, *Silk*, (if they would make it, *Mulberry-Trees* here growing in such great plenty) *Sassafras*, *Sarsaparilla*, several sweet *Gums*, and *Balsomes* of Sovereign vertues, several sorts of *Plants*, *Woods*, &c. used by *Dyers*, here are veins of *Alomes*, *Iron*, and *Copper*, sundry sorts of Rich *Furrs*, *Elk-skins* (which maketh excellent *Buffe*) and other *Hides*; *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Rozen*, *Turpentine*, *Butter*, *Cheese*, and *Salted Flesh* and *Fish*, which find vent at the *Barbadoes*, and other *Caribbe Isles*; but above all these, their chief *Commodity* is *Tobacco*,

bacco, which they are ſure to find vent for, and is the Standard by which all other *Commodities* are rized; but it were well for the *Inhabitants* if they would imploy their time, about the making of *Silk*, or ſome other *Commodities*, which in a ſhort time would be found more advantageous unto them, & then their *Tobacco* would not be ſo great a Drug as of late it is, inſomuch that the *Merchant* oft-times had rather loſe it, then to pay the charges and Duties of *Freight*, *Cuſtome*, *Exciſe*, &c.

Here groweth a kind of *Flax*, called *Silk-graſs*, of which the *Indians* make *Thred*, and *Strings*, and is good to make *Linnen-cloth*, and *Shifts*, and would make excellent ſtrong *Cables*.

Their Trade.

Here all *Trades-men*, eſpecially *Handicrafts* finds good encouragement; and for thoſe *Commodities* aforeſaid, the *Engliſh* (who have the ſole *Trade*) bring them all ſorts of *Apparel*, all manner of *Utinſills*, belonging to *Houſehold-ſtuf*, or neceſſary in their *Plantations*, or otherwiſe; alſo *Wine*, *Brandy*, and other ſtrong *Drinks*; likewiſe all *Silks*, *Stuf* and *Cloth*, both *Linnen* and *Wollen*, which they convert to ſeveral uſes according to their Fancyes, being now ſupplyed by *Taylors*.

Their Trade.

Their Trees.

Here groweth ſundry ſorts of *Trees*, of the red and white *Oak*,

Black

Black Walnut, *Cedar*, *Pine*, *Cyprus*, *Cheſnut*, *Poppler*, *Aſh*, *Elm*, &c. many of which are very good for the building of *Ships*, and other uſes. Several good Woods.

The Rivers.

This Country is well watered with ſeveral great, and ſtrong *Rivers* which loſe themſelves in the Gulph or bay of Cheſopeak, which gives entrance for ſhipping in this *Country*, as alſo to *Mary-Land* next adjoyning; which ſaid *Bay* is very large, Capacious, and Comodious for *Shipping*, being ſaid to run up into the *Countrey* northwards near 75 Leagues; its breadth in many places, being 5, 6, or 7 Leagues, and ſometimes more, and 6 or 7 Fathom deep, and its opening to the South between *Cape-*

Henry, which begineth *Virginia*, and *Cape-Charles* on the other ſide oppoſite, being about 10, or 12 *Leagues* wide.

Its chief Rivers.

The principal of theſe *Rivers* begining at *Cape-Henry*, are *Pawhatan*, now called *James-River*, being very large & Commodious for ſhips, and found navigable about 50 *Leagues*. *Pamaunke*, now *York-River*, alſo large and *Navigable*, about 20 Leagues. *Rapahanock* or *Toppahanock*, likewiſe a good River and *Navigable*, about 40. Leagues, which is the laſt River of *Virginia* Northwardly, that falls into the *Bay* of *Cheſopeack*.

Their Townes.

Upon, or near, theſe *Rivers* for the conveniency of ſhipping, the

the *English* are ſeated, which at preſent do amount unto the number of about 30, or 40000, and have ſome *Townes*, the chief amongſt which, is *James-Town*, or rather *James City*, commodiouſly ſeated on *James-River*; the *Town* is beautified with many fair and well built Brick Houſes, and as it is the chief town of the *Countrey*; here is kept the *Courts* of *Judicature* and *Offices* of publique concern; not far from which, at *Green-Spring*, reſideth the *Governour* Sir *William Berkley*. *James Town.*

Next to *James-town* may be reckoned that of *Elizabeth*, ſeated at the mouth of the ſaid River, a well built Town. *Elizabeth Town.*

Alſo *Dales-gift*, *Wicocomoco*, *Bermuda*, and others. *Dales Gift.*

The Engliſh Government.

Virginia under a good Government.

This Countrey is Governed by *Laws* agreeable with thoſe of *England*, for the deciding of all *Cauſes* both *Civil* and *Criminal*; which ſaid *Laws* are thus made by the *Governour*, appointed by his *Majeſty*, with the conſent of the *General Aſſembly*, which doth conſiſt of his *Council*, and the *Burgeſſes* choſen by the *Free-holders*.

And for the better *Government*, the *Countrey*, which is poſſeſſed by the *Engliſh*, is divided into ſeveral *Counties*, in each of which are *Sheriffs*, *Juſtices* of the *Peace*, and other *Officers*, which are from time to time appoynted by the *Governour*; The names of the *Counties* are thoſe of *Carotuck*, *Charles*, *Gloceſter*, *Hartford*, *Henrico*,

The Counties

rico, *James*, *New-Kent*, *Lancaſtar*, *Middleſex*, *Nanſemund*, *Lower-Norfolk*, *Northampton*, *Northumberland*, *Rappahanock*, *Surrey*, *Warwick*, *Weſtmorland*, Iſle of *Wight*, and *York*, and in each of theſe *Counties*, are held petty *Courts*, every month from which there may be *Appeales* to the *Quarter-Court* held at *James-Town*.

The Natives or Indians.

Virginia was, and yet is the habitation of divers ſorts of *Indians*, which have no dependance upon each other, being of particular *Tribes*, and having their peculiar King to Govern them; every *Indian-Town*, or rather poor *Village*, being the habitation of a *King*; and theſe *People* do rather live

live at enmity, than amity together. And as to their *Diſpoſitions*, *Manners*, *Religions*, &c. there is found a difference, but moſt of all in their *Languages*; ſo that thoſe *People* may not improperly be called ſo many ſeveral *Nations*.

They are generally a ſort of people well proportionate, ſtout, of a ſwarthy complexion, their Hair black, and flaggy, which they wear long; they are of a ready Wit, very Subtile, and Treacherous, not much addicted to labour, being too great lovers of their eaſe; they are much given to *Hunting*, and going to *Wars* with each other, their Weapons being the *Bow* and *Arrows*, at which they are very expert, being good marks-men; but of late they have got the uſe of *Guns*, and other *Weapons*, through the folly of the Engliſh in ſhewing

ſhewing them. They are very loving and obedient to their *Kings*; in *matters* of *Religion*, they obſerve ſtrange *Ceremonies*, and their *Prieſts* (which are eſteemed *Conjurers*) makes *Sacrifices* for them. They believe the *Tranſmigration* of the *Soul*, and have ſtrange fancies about the *Creation* of they *World*, they believe there is a God, but think he hath ſomething elſe to do then to concern himſelf with things below, as too inferiour for him, and do therefore not Worſhip him; but the *Divel* they worſhip out of a fear, leaſt he ſhould deſtroy them, as having the power of them.

Their *Apparel* is but mean, only contenting themſelves with ſomething to cover their Nakedneſs; and for the better defending themſelves from the weather, they

Their Apparel

they anoynt their Bodyes with certain *Oyles* mixt with *Beares Greaſe*.

Their Houſes. Their *Houſes* are no better then our *Engliſh Hogſties*, and are made of *Boughs*, and covered with *Bark* of *Trees*; and in the midſt thereof, is placed their *Chimney*, or *Fire-place*.

Their Dyet. Their *Dyet* in meaneſs, is anſwerable to their Houſes, not endeavouring to pleaſe their *Pallets* with curious *Sauces*, or pompering their Bodies with provokative *Meates*.

A DESCRIPTION OF *MARYLAND.*

Its Scituation and Bounds.

THE *Province* of *Maryland* lying between the degrees of 37, and 50 *minutes*, or thereabouts, and 40 degrees of *Northern Latitude*. It hath for its Bounds on the South, *Virginia*, (from which it is parted by the River *Patowmeck*,

meck, whoſe Southerly bank divides the Province from *Virginia*;) on the *Eaſt*, the *Atlantick Ocean*, and *Delaware-Bay*; on the North, *New-England*, and *New-York*, formerly part of *New-England*, lying on the Eaſt ſide of *Delaware-Bay*; and on the Weſt, the true *Meridian* of the firſt fountain of the River of *Patowmeck*.

Cheſopeak Bay. The *Bay* of *Cheſopeack* giving entrance to *Ships* into *Virginia*, and *Maryland*, paſſeth through the heart of this *Province*, and is found Navigable near 200 *miles*; into which falls the Rivers of *Patowmeck*, *Patuxent*, *Ann-Arundel*, (alas *Severn*) and *Saſqueſahanough*, lying on the Weſt ſide of the *Bay*; and to the Eaſt of the ſaid *Bay*, thoſe of *Choptanke*, *Nantecoke*, *Pocomoke*, and ſeveral other *Rivers* and *Rivulets*, to the great improve-

Its Rivers.

improvement of the Soyl, and Beauty of this *Province*.

The Countrey of late, since the Felling of the *Woods*, and the *Peoples* accustoming themselves to *English Dyet*, is very healthful and and agreeable to the constitution of the *English*, few now dying at their first coming, of the *Countreys disease*, or *Seasoning*. And as to the Temperature of *Air*, the *heats* in *Summer*, receive such seasonable allayes from gentle breezes, and fresh Showres of Rain; and the *Cold* in *Winter*, is of so little durance, that the *Inhabitants* cannot be said to suffer by either.

The Country very healthful

The Soyl, &c.

The *Countrey* is generally plain and even, yet rising in some places into small and pleasant Hills, which

which heighten the beauty of the adjacent *Valleys*.

The *Soyl* is Rich and Fertil, naturally producing all such *Commodities* as are in the precedent discourse set down as peculiar to its neighbouring Colony, *Virginia*; as all sorts of *Beasts* and *Fowle* both Tame and Wild; *Fish*, *Fruits*, *Plants*, *Roots*, *Herbs*, *Gums*, *Trees*, *Balsomes*, &c. as likewise all *Commodities* produced by Industry, are here found in as great plenty and perfection: But the general trade of *Maryland* depends chiefly upon *Tobacco*, which being esteemed better for a Forreign *Market* than that of *Virginia*, finds great Vent abroad, and the *Planters* at home; in exchange thereof, are furnished by the *Merchant* with all necessaries, for himself, his *House*, *Family*, and *Plantation*.

For the Beasts, Fowl, Fish, Fruits, &c. See in the Description of *Virginia*.

There

Their is a Competent ſtock of ready mony in this *Province* both of Engliſh, Forreign, and his Lordſhipps own *Coyne*, yet their chief way of *Commerce* is by way of barter, or exchange of *Commodities*, which may be judged to be no wayes inconſiderable, ſince tco ſail of *Ships* from *England*, and the Engliſh *Plantations*, have of late Yeares been known to trade thither in one Year.

Their Coyns, & way of Trade.

The Natives.

The *Natives*, as to their *Complexion*, *Stature*, *Cuſtomes*, *Diſpoſitions*, *Laws*, *Religions*, *Apparel*, *Dyet*, *Houſes*, &c. are much the ſame as thoſe of *Virginia*, already treated of; being likewiſe many different *Tribes*, or ſorts of People, and each Govern'd by their particular *King*.

The Government, &c. of this Countrey.

This *Province* of *Maryland*, his *Majesty* King *Charles* the first in *Anno* 1632, granted by *Patent* to the Right Honourable *Cæcilius Calvert*, Lord *Baltemore*, and to his *Heires* and Assignes; and by that Patent created him, and them, the true and absolute *Lords* and *Propriators* of the same, (saving the Allegiance and Soveraigne Dominion due to his *Majesty*, his *Heirs*, and *Successours*;) thereby likewise granting to them all *Royal Jurisdictions*, and *Prerogatives* both *Military* and *Civil*; as power of enacting *Laws*, *Martial Laws*, making of *War*, and *Peace*, *pardoning* of *Offences*, Conferring of *Honours*, *Coyning* of

Maryland well Governed.

of *Money*, &c. And in acknowledgement thereof, yeilding and and paying yearly to his Majesty, his *Heires* and Successors, two *Indian Arrows* at *Windsor Castle* in the County of *Berks*, on *Easter Tuesday*; together with the fifth part of all the *Gold* and *Silver Oare* that shall be found there.

For the better inviting of people to settle here, his Lordship, by advice of the General *Assembly* of that *Province*, hath long since established a *Model* of good and wholsome *Laws* for the ease and benefit of the *Inhabitants*, with tolleration of *Religion*, to all sorts that profess the Faith of *Christ*: which hath been a principal motive to many to settle under that *Government*, rather then in another where liberty of Conscience was denyed them.

Its diviſion into Countyes.

This *Province* where it is peopled with *Engliſh*, is ſevered into 10 *Counties*; to wit, 5 Eaſtwards of *Cheſopeak Bay*, as *Cecil*, *Dorcheſter*, *Kent*, *Sommerſet*, *and Talbot*; and 5 weſtwards of the ſaid *Bay*, as *Ann-Arundel*, *Baltemore*, *Calvert*, *Charles* and St. *Maries*. And in every one of theſe *Countyes*, there is held an inferiour *Court* every two months for ſmall matters, from which there lyeth Appeales to the *Provincial Court*, held at St. *Maryes*. Here are likewiſe certain *Magiſtrates* appoynted by his Lordſhip in each *County*, as *Sheriffs*, *Juſtices* of the *Peace*, &c.

The Names of the Counties

Their

Their Townes.

The Inhabitants (being in number at preſent about 16000) have begun the building of ſeveral *Townes*, which in few Yeares 'tis hoped may come to ſome perfection; as *Calverton*, *Herrington*, and *Harvy-Town*, all Commodiouſly ſeated for the benefit of *Trade*, and conveniency of *Shipping*, but the principal Town is *St. Maryes*, ſeated on *St. Georges River*, being beautified with divers well-built *Houſes*, and is the cheif place or ſcale of *Trade* for the *Province*, where the *Governour* his Lordſhips Son and Heir, Mr. *Charles Calvert* hath his *Houſe*, and where the *General Aſſembly*, and *Provincial Courts* are held, and *Publique Offices* kept;

S. Maries Town.

kept; but at preſent the ſaid *Governour* doth reſide at *Mattapany*, about 8 Miles diſtant where he hath a fair and pleaſant *Houſe*. And for the better aſſiſting the ſaid *Governour*, in matters that concerns the *Government* of the *Province*, he hath his Council, &c.

A DESCRIPTION OF New-YORK.

ADjoyning to *Mary-Land*, Northwards, is a Colony called *New-York*, from his *Royal Highneſs* the Duke of *York*, the *Proprietor* thereof by grant from his Majeſty, and is that part of *New-England* which the *Dutch* formerly ſeized, and called the New-*Netherlands*.

Its Fertility, &c.

This Country very Fertile.

It is a *Countrey*, of a Rich and Fertile *Soyl*, well watered with *Rivers*, as is *Mary-Land* already ſpoken of, and is found to produce the ſame *Beaſts*, *Birds*, *Fiſh*, *Fruits*, *Commodities*, *Trees*, &c. and in as great plenty.

Its Town.

New York

Here is one very conſiderable *Town*, firſt built by the *Dutch*, and called *New-Amſterdam*, which name is now changed to *New-York*: It is well ſeated both for *Trade*, *Security*, and *Pleaſure*, in a ſmall *Iſle* called *Mahatan*, reguarding the *Sea*, made ſo by *Hudſons-River*, which ſevereth it from *Long-Iſland*, which ſaid River is very com-

commodious for *Shipping*, and is about two *Leagues* broad. The *Town* is large, containing about five hundred well-built *Houſes*; and for Civil *Government*, it hath a *Mayor*, *Alderman*, a *Sheriff*, and *Juſtices* of the *Peace* for their *Magiſtrates*. For the further ſecurity of this *Town*, here is raiſed a *Fort* called *James-Fort*, which is very ſtrong, and well Defended and Maintained with *Men*, and *Ammunition*. The *Town* is Inhabited by the *Engliſh*, and *Dutch*, and hath a conſiderable *Trade* with the *Indians*, for the *Skins* of *Elks*, *Deer*, *Bears*, &c. alſo for thoſe of *Bever*, *Otter*, and other *Furrs*; and doth likewiſe enjoy a good *Trade* with the *Engliſh*.

The

The Natives.

This Countrey is alſo poſſeſſed with ſundry ſorts of people, not much unlike the *Indians* of *Virginia*, being well-*proportioned*, *Stout*, *Swarthy*, *Black haired*, very expert in their *Bow*, and *Arrows*, which are their chief weapons of War. They are courteous to the *Engliſh*, of a ready Witt, and very apt to receive Inſtructions from them; upon the leaſt Offence, the man turneth away his wife, and marrieth again, and the *Children* begotten by her, ſhe taketh with her, the *man* not regarding them. *Fornication* is here permitted. They obſerve ſeveral *Ceremonies* in their *Religious Rites*, and are ſaid to worſhip the *Devil*, whom they greatly fear. Their *Prieſts* are no

The Diſpoſition of the Natives.

no better than *Sorcerers*, who ſtrangly bewitch theſe ſilly *Creatures*. When any woman findeth her ſelf quick with *Child*, ſhe keepeth her ſelf chaſt, or untouched by man until her delivery, the like ſhe obſerveth in the time of her giving Suck. A ſtrange cuſtom which our *European Dames* would not well like of! They are very obedient and loving to their *Kings*: They believe the *Tranſmigration* of the *Soul*; and concerning the Creation of the *World*, have a ſtrange fantaſtical opinions. They are much addicted to *Dancing*, *Sports*, and *Recreations*, obſerving *Feſtival Times*.

Their Habit & Dyer, &c.

Their *Habit* is but mean, as the reſt of the *Indians*, yet do they *Paint* and beſmear their *Faces* with ſeveral *Colours* by way of Ornament.

Their

There *Dyet* and *Habitations* are alſo as mean.

They are much addicted to go to *Wars* againſt one another, and do ſeldome give quarter to any but the *Women* and *Children*, whom they preſerve, and make uſe of for the encreaſing their ſtrength.

A DESCRIPTION OF New-*ENGLAND.*

Its Situation.

New England is ſeated North of *Maryland*, which according to the report of Capt. *Smith*, hath 70 miles of *Sea Coaſt*, where are found divers good *Havens*, ſome of which are capable to harbour 500 *Saile* of *Shipps* from the fury the of *Sea*, and Winds, by reaſon of the in-

interpoſition of ſeveral *Iſles* (to the number of about 200) which lie about this *Coaſt*.

Its Scituation. And although this *Countrey* is ſeated in the midſt of the *Temperate Zone*, yet is the *Clime* more uncertain, as to *Heat* and *Cold*, then thoſe *European Kingdomes*, which lie *Parallel* with it; and as to *Virginia*, this may be compared as *Scotland* is to *England*.

The Aire.

The Ayr. The *Aire* is here found very healthful, and very agreeable to the *Engliſh*, which makes them poſſeſs many potent *Colonyes*.

Its Inhabitants.

This *Countrey* is poſſeſſed by di-

divers ſorts of *People*, who are *Governed* by their particular *Kings*, and do much differ in *Cuſtomes*, and *Manners*, from one another, as thoſe *Indians* inhabiting in *Mary-Land*, *Virginia*, and other parts of *America*. And do live generally at variance with each other. They have their ſeveral *Townes* and *ſettlements*, and their Riches doth conſiſt in their *Furs*, and *Skins*, which they ſell to the *Engliſh*.

The Diſpoſition of the Natives much like thoſe of *Virginia*.

When firſt inhabited by the Engliſh.

This *Countrey* became firſt to be a *Colony* of the *Engliſh* about the *Year* 1605, being granted by *Patent* from *King James*, to certain proprietors under the name of the *Plymouth Company*; but divers years were ſpun out, with great ex-

expences, and not without ſundry caſualties befalling on the *Adventurers*, before it became any thing conſiderable, and in a ſetled condition.

Their Rivers, and Fiſh.

This *Country* is well watered with *Rivers*, the chief amongſt which, are *Agamentico, Conecticut, Kinebequy, Merrimeck, Miſhuin, Miſtick, Neraganſet, Paſcataway, Pemnaquid, Tachobacco*, &c. and in theſe *Rivers*, together with the *Sea*, are taken excellent *Fiſh*, as *Cod, Thornback, Sturgeon, Porpuſes, Haddock, Salmons, Herrings, Mackeril, Oyſters, Lobſters, Crab-Fiſh, Tortoiſe, Cocles, Muſcles, Clams, Smelts, Eels, Lamprons, Alewives, Baſſes, Hollibuts, Sharks, Seales, Grampus*, and *Whales*.

Excellent Fiſh.

Their

Their Fowles, and Birds.

Here are great variety of Fowls, as *Pheſants*, *Partridges*, *Heath-Cocks*, *Turkeys*, *Geeſs*, *Ducks*, *Hernes*, *Cranes*, *Cormorants*, *Swans*, *Widgins*, *Sheldrakes*, *Snipes*, *Doppers*, *Blackbirds*, the *Humbird*, *Loon*, &c.

Their Beaſts, both Tame and Wild.

Their *Wild Beaſts* of chief note, are *Lyons*, *Beares*, *Foxes*, *Rackoons*, *Mooſes*, *Muſquaſhs*, *Otters*, *Bevers*, *Deer*, *Hares*, *Coneys*, &c. and for *Tame Beaſts*, *Cowes*, *Sheep*, *Goates*, *Swine*, and *Horſes*.

Amongſt the hurtful *things* in this *Countrey*, the *Rattle-Snake* is moſt dangerous. Here are alſo ſe- Hurtfull things.

ſeveral ſorts of Stinging *Flyes*; which are found very troubleſome to the *Inhabitants*.

Their Trees, and Fruits.

Fruits. Here are ſundry ſorts of *Trees*, as the *Oak*, *Cyprus*, *Pine*, *Cheſnut*, *Cædar*, *Walnut*, *Firr*, *Aſh*, *Aſp*, *Elm*, *Alder*, *Maple*, *Birch*, *Saſafras*, *Sumach*, ſeveral *Fruit-Trees*, as *Apples*, *Pears*, *Plumbs*, with ſeveral others that are growing in *Virginia*, and *Mary-land*, which I have already took notice of.

Their Commodities, and Trade.

Commodities & Trade. This *Countrey* affordeth ſeveral ſorts of rich *Furrs*, *Flax*, *Linnen*, *Amber*, *Iron*, *Pitch*, *Tarr*, *Cables*, *Maſts*, and *Timber* to build *Ships*, alſo ſeveral ſorts of *Grain*, &c. The

The Inhabitants drive a conſiderable Trade to *Barbadoes*, and other our *American Plantations*, in ſupplying them with *Flower*, *Bisket*, *Salt*, *Fleſh*, and *Fiſh*, &c. and in return bring *Sugars*, and other *Commodities*, as well for their own uſe, as to ſell again. They alſo drive a conſiderable *Trade* with *England* for *wearing Apparrel*, *Stuffs*, *Silks*, *Cloth*, ſeveral *Utenſils* for their *Houſes*, *Iron*, *Braſs*, and ſuch like things that are uſeful to man and not found amongſt them.

As to the *Coyns*, *Weights*, and *Meaſures* of *New-England*, and the reſt of the *American Plantations* belonging to his *Majeſty*, they are the ſame with thoſe of *London*, but as to *Coyns*, they are not much made uſe of in *Trade*, their way being bartering of one *Commodi-*

ty for another; but at *Jamaica* they have plenty of *Spaniſh Coins*, and at *Barbadoes* thoſe of *England*.

The *Engliſh* now Inhabiting in *New-England*, are very numerous, and powerful, having a great many Towns, many of which are conſiderable.

The Engliſh Government.

The Government of the Inhabitants of *New-England*.

The *Inhabitants* are *Governed* by *Laws* of their own making, and have their ſeveral *Courts*, and places of *Judicature*, and aſſemble together, at their ſet times, and places, as well for the making of New *Laws*, aboliſhing of Old, Hearing, and Determining of *Cauſes*; as for the Election of a *Governour*, *Deputy-Governour*, *Aſſiſtants*, *Burgeſſes*, and other *Magiſtrates*, (every Town having two *Burgeſſes*) each *County* Annually

ally Electing such like *Officers*, for the looking after the like *Affairs* in the said *Colony*. And in matters that concern *Religion*, and *Church-Government*, they are very strict and make a great shew, being much of the stamp of the Ridgid *Presbytertans*.

The Towns.

Here are several Towns, as *Boston*, the *Metropolis* of *New-England*, Commodiously seated for *Traffique* on the *Sea-Shore*; It is at present a very large and spacious *Town*, or rather *City*, composed of several well-ordered *Streets*, and graced with fair and beautiful *Houses*, which are well Inhabited by *Merchants*, and *Tradesmen*, who drive a considerable *Trade* for such *Commodities* as the *Countrey* affor- Boston.

eth to *Barbadoes*, and the other *Caribbee Isles*, as also to *England*, and *Ireland*; taking in exchange such *Commodities* as each place affordeth, or are found useful to them. It is a place of a good strength, having two or three *Hills* adjoyning, on which are raised *Fortifications*, with great *Peices* mounted thereon, which are well guarded.

Charles Town. *Charles-Town*, seated on and between the Rivers *Charles* and *Mistick*; it is beautified with a large and well-built *Church*, and near the River side is the *Market-place*, from which runneth two *Streets*, in which are divers good *Houses*.

Dorchester. *Dorchester* scituate near the *Sea*, where there falleth in two *Rivulets*. An indifferent *Town*.

Cambridg *Cambridg*, formerly *New-Town* seated on the River *Merrimeck*: this Town consisteth of several

Streets

Streets, and is beautified with two *Colledges*, and divers fair, and well built *Houſes*.

St. *Georges-Fort*, ſeated on the mouth of the River *Sagadebock*. St. Georges Fort.

New-Plimouth, ſeated on that large *Bay* of *Potuxed*.

Reading, commodiouſly ſeated about a great *Pond*, and well-watered, and *Inhabited*. In this Town are two *Mills*, one for *Corn*, and the other for *Timber*. Reading.

Salem, pleaſantly ſeated betwixt two *Rivers*. Salem.

Other Towns placed Alphabetically.

Berwick, *Braintree*, *Briſtol*, *Concord*, *Dartmouth*, *Dedham*, *Dover*, *Exeter*, *Falmouth*, *Gloceſter*, *Greenſ-Harbour*, *Hampton*, *Hartford*, *Haverhil*, *Hingham*, *Hull*, *Ipſwich*,

Lin, *Maulden*, *New-bury*, *New-Haven*, *Northam*, *Norwich*, *Oxford*, *Rowley*, *Roxbury*, *Salisbury*, *Sandwich*, *Southampton*, *Spring-field*, *Sudbury*, *Taunton*, *Water-Town*, *Wenham*, *Weymouth*, *Woburne*, and *Yarmouth*.

Moſt of theſe *Towns* beareth the names from thoſe in *England*, and many of them are of good account, being commodiouſly ſeated, either on the Sea-Shore, or on Navigable *Rivers*, and are well Inhabited. And moſt of thoſe *Towns* are known to the *Indians* by other Names.

A DESCRIPTION OF *NEW-FOUND-LAND.*

Newfoundland is an *Iſland* in Extent equal to *England*, from whence it is diſtant little above 600 *Leagues*, lying near half way between *Ireland*, and *Virginia*. Its Scituation.

It is *ſcituated* betwixt the degrees of 46, and 53 of Northern *Latitudes*, and it is only ſevered from the Continent of *America*, by

an Arm of the *Sea*, like that which ſeparates *England* from *France*.

Its Bays, Rivers, Fiſh, Fowl, Beaſts, &c.

Its Bayes and Rivers. It is Famous for many ſpacious and excellent *Bayes*, and *Harbours*, and within the *Land* for the variety of Freſh *Springs*, whoſe waters are exceeding delicious.

Its Fiſh, Fowles, Beaſts, It is enriched by nature, with plenty of *Fiſh*, *Land*, and *Water-Fowl*, and ſufficiently ſtockt with *Deer*, *Hares*, *Otters*, *Foxes*, *Squirils*, and other *Beaſts* which yield good *Furrs*: And though not over-run generally with *Woods*, it doth afford (beſides ſtore of *Fewel*) abundance of ſtately *Trees*, fit for *Timber*, *Maſts*, *Planks*, and ſundry other uſes.

Trees.

The

The ſoile and Climate.

The *Soile* in moſt places is reputed fertile; the Climate wholſome, though the rigour of the *winter* ſeaſon, and the exceſs of *Heats* in *Summer*, doth detract ſomething from its due praiſe.

How Inhabited.

The North and Weſt part of this *Countrey* the *Native-Indians* Inhabit, though but few in number, and thoſe a more rude and ſavage ſort of People then thoſe of *New-England* and other places in the adjacent Contenent, already taken notice of. Its Inhabitants.

New

New-found-Land first discovered by the English.

The *English* the true Propietors of *New-Found-land*

The *Island*, of *New-found Land* was first discovered by the *English*, who are the true *Propriators* thereof, excluding all Forreigne right, and justifying the same to belong to the Crown of *England* only, whose Interest hath been there continued by several, under the Reigns of divers *Kings* & *Queens*.

The Ld. *Baltemore* the propriotor of *Avalon* in *New-Found-Land*.

In the year 1623, Sir *George Calvert* Knight, then *Principal Secretary* of *State* and afterwards L^d. *Baltemore*, obtained a *Patent* of part of *New-found-land*; which was erected into a *Province*, and called *Avalon*; where he caused a Plantation to be setled, and a stately *House* and *Fort* to be built at *Ferryland*, and afterwards Transported himself

ſelf and Family thither, and continuing the *Plantation* by his *Deputy*, till by deſcent (after his Lordſhips deceaſe) it came to his ſon and heir the Right Honorable *Cæcilius*, now Lord *Baltemore*, who by *Deputies* from time to time, was no leſs careful to preſerve his Intereſt there, which (though during the late troubles in *England*, it was by Sir *David Kirkes* means, for ſome years diſcontinued, he was ſoon reinveſted in the ſame by his Majeſties moſt happy Reſtauration.

There is no part of *New-found-land* generally more happy for multiplicity of excellent *Bayes*, and *Harbours*, then this *Province*, and where vaſt quantities of *Fiſh* are yearly caught by the *Engliſh*, eſpecially at *Ferryland*, and the *Bay* of *Bulls*. But the whole *Coaſt* of the *Iſland*, affords infinite plenty of

Codd,

Codd, and *Poor-John*, which is the chief *Commodity* of the *Isle*, which is grown to a setled *Trade*, for these many years, to the *enrichment* of all those that Trade thither.

A great bank of Land.

A great bank of Land.

East of *Newfoundland*, over against *Cape-Ray*, at the distance of about 70 *miles*, lyeth a great Bank of Land, of about 300 *miles* in Length, and not above Seventy-five in Breadth, where broadest. It lyes under the *Sea* many *Fathoms* deep, so the *Ships* of a considerable Burthen may ride over it: and about this Banck lyes dispersed several small *Isles*, called by St. *Sebastion Cabot* (the first discoverer) *Los Baccaloos*, or the Isles of *Cod-fish*, from the prodigious quantities of *Cod-Fish* there found

ound, which were ſaid to obſtruct he paſſage of his *Veſſels*.

The Trade to this Iſland.

The *French*, *Dutch*, *Biſcaners*, and other *Nations* that yearely *Trade* hither amounting to between 3 or 400 *Veſſels*, are aſſured to find ſufficient *Freight* of *Cod* and *Poor John*, which they find good vent for in the *Streights*, *Spaine*, *France*- and other *Countreys* to their great profit and encouragement. A great Trade here driven.

And were the *Engliſh* diligent to inſpect the advantage that might accrue to this *Nation*, by ſettling *Plantations* on the Iſland, and raiſing *Fortifications*, for the ſecurity of the place; we might give Law to all forreigners that come to *Fiſh* there, and in few years

Years engroſs the whole *Fiſhery* to our ſelves: the greateſt *Ballance* perchance of *Forraigne Trade.*

MVSEVM BRITANNICVM

FINIS.